Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIR OZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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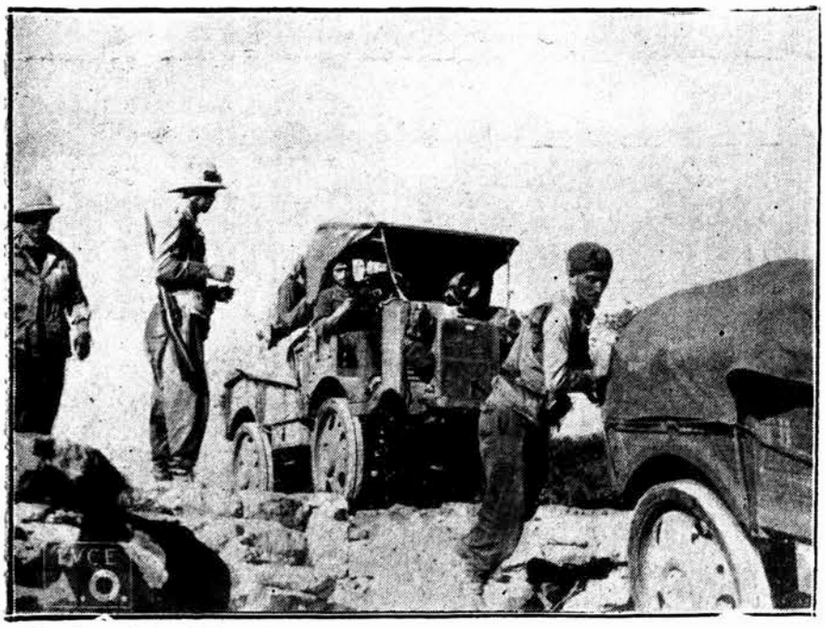
—AMRITVANA.

"RADIANT MOTHERHOOD."

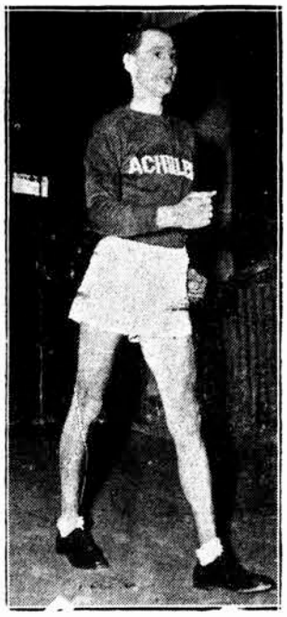
WHY ITALY'S OFFENSIVE GOES SLOW



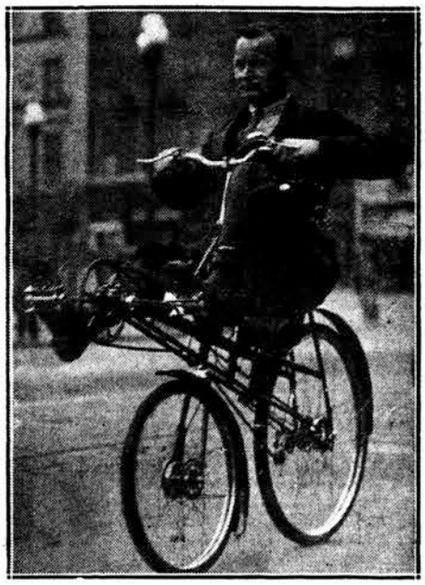
The above picture fully explains why forward progress of Italians in Ethiopia is so slow: Huge boulders are aften found on primitive roads and passage for the large Italian trucks is oft-time impossible.

Rudolf Caracciola, world renowned racing motorist.

Miss Peggy Gamble, recently chosen as "Miss Victoria", is seen here playing with a pet Australian "teddy bear."



Henry "Hank," Cleman, Canadian, has broken world's record in one-mile walk with his time of 6mins. 237.10secds.



This new and very unusually designed bicyle, was seen recently for first time in Dublin.

Davis Cup chaw at the Mansion House—first time in history. [illegible] to Northern Rhodesia.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1936

Hitler Hits Out Right And Left

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR DELHI

Rajen Babu To Meet Pt. Jawaharlal On March 11

WARDHA, March 7.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived at Wardha with Mahatma Gandhi from Saoli last night. He is stopping here a day and then leaves for Allahabad on the 8th to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrives there on the 11th instant. He will fix his future programme after meeting Pandit Nehru. He is not going to Delhi at present as previously arranged.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party arrived here in the morning and left by Grand Trunk Express for Delhi.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SUBHAS BOSE IN INDIA

PATNA, March 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is expected to arrive in Bombay on April 10, according to a message received here by his brother Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.—A.P.

RHINELAND'S GARRISON

BERLIN, March 7.

From to-morrow the Rhineland will have a garrison of 19 battalions of infantry and 13 artillery detachments. The majority of the troops will be stationed along the Rhine and Rhine valley between the Blackforest and the Rhine. Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves and Zaaraburecken will also have small garrisons. Two air squadrons arrived to-day, at their new garrisons at Cologne, Dusseldorf and Mannheim.

MOST UNFAIR

BERLIN, March 7.

In the course of his speech, Herr Hitler said:—"We feel it most unfair that access to the sea of a nation of 33 should cut through the former Reich territory, but we recognise it to be unreasonble, because it is impossible, simply to wish to deny so great a State access to the sea."—Reuter.

Jinnah On Shahidgunj Settlement, Page 7

Most Serious Challenge To France

"Peace Treaty Drafted In Atmosphere Of Fear And Hate"

NO CO-OPERATION WITH RUSSIA "AIMING AT WORLD BOLSHEVISM"

25-Year Non-Aggression Pact Offered: Conditions For Rejoining League

BERLIN, March 7.

It is understood the following are the main points of the note of Herr Hitler handed over to the Ambassadors of the Locarno Powers:

HITLER'S SEVEN POINTS

Firstly, Germany attacks the Locarno Agreement on account of Franco-Soviet Pact; secondly, she regards herself free from stipulations regarding the demilitarised Rhineland zone; thirdly, she expresses her readiness to agree to the new demilitarised zone, provided France and Belgium also demilitarise the zone of their frontiers; fourthly, she offers to sign a 25-year non-aggression Pact in the West provided Britain and Italy agree to be guarantors; fifthly, she offers to admit Holland if she desires; sixthly, she offers to conclude an Air-Pact in the West and a non-agression Pact in the East, including Lithuania; seventhly, hope of amicable settlement of the question of colonies.

SEPARATE COVENANT FROM LEAGUE

If all these matters are agreed to Germany is ready to return to the League, provided the Covenant is separated from the Peace Treaty.

It is understood there will be a plebiscite on Hitler's policy on 29th March.—Reuter.

GERMAN TROOPS ENTER RHINELAND

The Reichstag assembled at the Kroll Opera House, which was packed by noon (German Time), when Gen. Goering opened the session. Previously a military band entertained the deputies marching to tunes. Tiergarten streets were thronged with listeners around the loud-speakers.

MAIN POINTS IN NOTE.

Herr Hitler started at 12-04 noon his speech. It is reported the following are the points in the Note handed over by Hitler to the ambassadors to-day:—

First, Germany attacks the Locarno Pact, because of the Franco-Russian Pact; Second, she regards herself free from stipulations of the demilitarized zone; Third, Germany expressed readiness to agree to the new demilitarized zone provided Belgium and France also demilitarize zones of their frontiers; Fourth, Germany offers to sign a 25-year non-aggression pact in the west, provided Italy and Britain agree to become guarantors; Fifth, Germany offers to let Holland enter the Pact; Sixth, Germany offers an air pact in the west and a non-aggression Pact in the east, including Lithuania; Seventh, Germany expects that within a reasonable time, through friendly negotiations, the question of colonies will be amicably adjusted.

If all these matters can be agreed to, Germany is ready to return to the League, but the Covenant must be separated from the Versailles Treaty.

PLEBISCITE ON 29TH.

Reuter understands that a plebiscite on Hitler's foreign policy will be held on 29th March.

WAR GOD STRIDING LIKE COLOSSUS.

Opening the speech, Herr Hitler said, Gen. Goering was summoned at the Reichstag under my orders. People instinctively regard this meeting as the most decisive. Germany made heavy sacrifices for new idealism entailed by late President Wilson's 13 points, and the creation of the League of Nations. There is now tension between the Nations as had never existed before. The War God has not laid down his armour, but marches through the world more heavily armed than ever. We are not responsible for that. For the last 15 years, Germany has not been governing the nation but is one of the governed.

BRED OF FEAR AND HATE.

The Peace Treaty was not drafted on statesmanlike principles, but in an atmosphere of fear and hate. There was no basis on which to found a durable peace between the neighbouring States. Germany will never break the peace with Europe. Any effort to settle the European problems regardless of cultural and racial considerations might lead to a situation disagreeable to all.

Proclaiming the importance of national ties he added: There is talk of the German question. It is not concerned with our form of Government, but it is a question of 60 million Germans, who have exactly the same requirements as Frenchmen and Englishmen. (Roars of applause.)

FOREIGN PRESS ATTACKED

Continuing, Hitler atacked the foreign press accusing them of discussing Germany's difficulties unfairly. The nations had forced Germany to take credits while destroying Germany's export trade and afterwards blaming Germany for unwillingness to pay. How many worries would Europe be spared if the economic and political conditions had been settled sensibly, he asked. The European nations were family, sometimes quarrelsome, but closely related. If commonsense were not employed there would be explosions which might leave chaos behind.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

To many people the German problem was her alleged lust for war, her dormant aggressive intentions and her devilish ability with which she was believed to be able to overcome her opponents. The Germans were not less industrious than other Europeans. They wanted the same right to live as others and they were just as little longing to die as heroes for their fantastic ideals as the French or the British. This problem could be understood by the decent Frenchmen and Britons. One problem of Germany was the Soviet interference with German State

HITLER IN EARNEST.

Proceeding Hitler said: "I am determined once for all to solve the problem set by the Versailles treaty. Germany's rearmament during the last three years is not the resumption of the European problem, but its solution.

NO CO-OPERATION WITH RUSSIA.

"I have tried vainly during three years to establish an understanding with the French. Why should it not be possible to set the Euro-

(Continued on Page 42).

HITLER DOES IT

German Troops Enter Rhineland

LONDON, March 7.

German Troops have entered the Demilitarised Rhineland Zone this morning.—Reuter.

LUCKY NUMBERS

for the month of

FEBRUARY

Published on Page 29

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Gentlemen and ladies for the Sole management of the District office of the Financial Service (Financial service). Influential Congress men preferred. Apply Sinha & Co., Sinha House, Salkea, Howrah. (5562)

44. MEDICAL.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, grants M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. Diplomas in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively. Prospectus free. (5428).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Retort to Hitler's Insult. Challenge to this Dictator. Read "Utopia" by Unknown Reformer. Re. 1. All booksellers. (5728).

60. MUSIC & FINE ART

Painting and Decorating Public Buildings, Mansions, etc., on a grand scale.—No contracts, but will show you the best and cheapest way. The work will be executed in an elaborate and chaste style. Designs will be furnished. Apply Managing Agent, Bombay Fine Art Gallery, Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder Road, Bombay. (5733).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for the Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1913), Chief Agents and Special Agents in the Province of Bombay on very liberal terms. Only respectable and influential men need apply. Apply stating guarantee of paid for business to the Secretary, 4 and 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (2627)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

For Best Furniture and All Sorts of wood work write to Kwong Tvek Sing, Chinese Contractor and Carpenter Supplier, 122, Sukhlaji Street, Bombay. (5659).

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
(49th Session)
SWADESHI BAZAR (In Congress Nagar) from 28th March to 14th April, 1936.
LIMITED NUMBER OF STALLS Available
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Madan Manjari Pharmacy Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kishanlal Narayandas was arrested last night by the Pydhowni Police, for alleged misappropriation of cash amounting to Rs. 275.

It transpires that on the 28th of December last Mr. Gavrishankar Raghunath, a cashier, complained to the Police that on December 20, 1935 he had given Rs. 75 to the accused as rent of the building.

The accused who had been employed as a clerk in the company failed to pay the rent as directed, and had been absconding.

Further allegations made by the complainant are that the accused has recovered Rs. 200/- from various customers of the company.

Narayandas was placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 17th instant.

At 8 p.m. on Thursday night, Samant Poonsi, a dock labourer, returned home to find his mistress, one Savitri Samant lying unconscious in her room at Nalwalla Building, Frere Road. She was immediately rushed to hospital, where she died.

At a preliminary hearing before the City Coroner, Samant Poonsi gave evidence to the effect that the deceased was about 40 years old.

On Thursday the 5th, witness left home at 9 a.m. When he returned at 3 p.m. the same evening, he found her lying unconscious. He took her to the G. T. Hospital where she expired on Friday.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser, hearing was adjourned till the 18th instant.

A verdict of "death due to asphyxiation" from accidental drowning, was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held to-day on Hanmappa Durgappa, aged 4, residing at the B. D. D. Chawls, Worli.

Kajawwa Ranappa a relation of the deceased in giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that at 7-30 a.m. yesterday, the boy went down to play in the Compound. Witness went down to call the child, and while passing by an adjoining tank, noticed a shirt floating in the water.

Witness went to recover the shirt and found it to be very heavy. subsequently she pulled at it, and the body of the deceased was discovered.

Witness informed the Police who took charge of the body.

Inquest Verdict On Victims Of Frere Road Hotel Tragedy

Inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner on R. Meenakshi Sundaram and his wife Papru Aminal who were found lying dead in their room at a hotel on Frere Road on the 29th of February last.

It will be recalled that the Manager of the Hotel, which is situated at Frere Road, stated in evidence at a previous hearing that the man had arrived in July 1935, and had occupied Room No. 15 of the hotel. The woman joined him in November of the same year. On the night of the 28th of February the man sent word that he did not want his meals, but only two cups of milk to be sent to his room.

Broke Open Doors

The next morning as there was no response to persistent knocking, the police were sent for who broke open the door and found the man and the woman lying dead in their cots, with the cups of milk lying one at the foot of each bed.

The cups contained traces of some greenish substance, and opium weighing one tola was found in the room. There was also a bottle of chloroform, half-filled.

Brother's Evidence

At the resumed inquest to-day, S. Ramaswami Chettiar stated in evidence that he was a clerk in the Excise Office at Virudnagar. The deceased was his brother and had come sometime ago to Bombay, along with his wife.

Witness stated further that the deceased was a cotton speculator, but witness was unaware of any reason why he should have committed suicide.

Witness added that he learnt of the tragedy as he had read it in a newspaper.

A verdict of death from poisoning was recorded by the Coroner's Jury who added further that the man had voluntarily administered chloroform poison to his wife, and also to himself.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRETE MOSHEIM
JOHN MILLS
in
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY WITH MUSIC
"CAR OF DREAMS"
with
ROBERTSON HARE
NORAH HOWARD
A Gaumont-British Picture
Music, Romance, Comedy, Song.

MUKHTAR BEGAM In Bombay

Having heard that Mukhtar Begam after finishing her successful tour who also appeared in Chatarabakoli Sharwan, Kumar, Nal-Damyanti, Sita, Hindustan and Aurat-Ka Payar, arrived in Bombay and her present address is 13, Lamington Road, Bombay. She will give her performance within a few days.

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Director: Photographer Sjt. NITIN BOSE S
Wonderful Piece of Art
DHOOP-CHHAON
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Starring UMASHASHI
K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BHADURI, DEOBALA
Come & enjoy your 'Holee Holidays at
MINERVA (TALKIES)
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
Sat. Sun., and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

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SECOND WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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A gigantic Spectacular Drama that you will have to see, to believe!
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
SEE THE MIGHTY VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION!
An R.K.O. Radio Super Picture.
AT
PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN INTERESTS

Khoja Community Presents Address And Casket To Aga Khan

The Mahaluxmi Race Course was beautifully illuminated and decorated on Friday night when H. H. the Aga Khan was presented with a big casket and address by the Khoja Community. This function, which was a part of the Aga Khan's Silver Jubilee Celebrations in January was postponed on account of the death of His Late Majesty King George V.

About 2,000 guests were present at the Race Course including prominent citizens, corporators and high officials.

At 9-30 p.m. H. H. the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan arrived. In the absence of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, they were received by Mr. Gulamalli Merchant who also read the address.

Services To India

The address eulogised the services rendered by His Highness the Aga Khan to his community and the country at large. He referred to the valuable advice and help given by His Highness at the Round Table Conferences in London and the League of Nations' Conferences at Geneva as a representative of India. His Highness was a great champion of the cause of India.

Replying His Highness thanked all who were gathered at the Race Course to honour him and said that his wish had always been to strive for the uplift and progress of the Khoja community. He referred to the present deplorable condition of lack of education in the country and exhorted one and all to put forth their best efforts for the solution of unemployment.

The guests were treated to refreshments after the Aga Khan's speech.

FIRE IN COLABA OBSERVATORY

Timely Action By Soldiers Saves Buiding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The prompt and timely action of the soldiers on sentry duty in the Colaba Barracks was responsible for saving the Colaba Observatory from being completely burnt down in the early hours of Saturday morning.

But before the Sentries noticed the fire and hurried to the Observatory Compound, it was burning the roof and threatened to spread to the other portions of the building. Having no water hoses handy, it was a task for the few soldiers (British and Indian) and officers to check the fire from spreading further.

The Colaba Fire Brigade, which is nearly one and a half miles away from the Observatory, did not lose any time and rushed to the scene of the fire a few seconds after receiving the alarm.

Within half an hour the fire was completely put out and excepting for the wooden structure, which formed the last room in the left wing of the Observatory, the rest of the building was not affected.

The wooden structure was being used as a "Dark Room" for photographic development. Next to this room is the record room and then the instruments room. Both the latter are very important and if the military had not noticed the fire, there is no gainsaying the fact that the dry wood, which has been freely used in the structure, would have been easily devoured by the fire and the records and the instruments destroyed.

So'diers Give Alarm

Some sparks of fire and smoke were noticed by the soldiers doing sentry duty in the barracks opposite to the Observatory. They immediately gave the alarm and rushed to the compound of the Observatory and began throwing sand and buckets of water at the easily spreading fire. They could only keep it under control till the Fire Brigade came.

Dr. S. C. Roy, Meteorologist in charge of the Colaba Observatory was all praise for the prompt work done by the soldiers and the Fire Brigade.

The cause of the Fire is not yet known. The P. W. D. and the Fire Brigade are investigating.

Excepting for the damage to the structure and the photographic materials, nothing of importance has been affected.

SINCE LAST 3 three days GLOBE and ULTIMATUM is the topic of discussion in Bombay.

For the SAKE OF HIS COUNTRY— HE wagered his life;

SAROJ Movietone's Sjt. Nanubhai B. Desai "ID" Attraction.

ULTIMATUM

Direction: Sjt. J. P. Advani.

Starring: YOUSUF EFFENDI, KHORSHED, ZEBUNNISA, PRABHASHANKER,

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45, p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

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Written by AGA HASHRA KASHMEERI

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DIL-ki-PYAS HEART'S DESIRE

A Social Melodrama with Heart-appealing situations.

Starring Nightingale of India, KAJJAN MUKHTAR BEGUM P. COOPER VIOLET SORABJI KERAWALA

Majestic CINEMA, Girgaon. Time: 5, 8, 10-45, Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, March 8

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. An Organ recital. 7-45 p.m. The BBC Scottish Orchestra; leader, J. Mouland Begbie; conductor, Guy Warrack. Catherine Mentiplay (Contralto). 8-45 p.m. 'The Music Makers.' An anthology of music in poetry, presented by John Pudney. 9-15 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet. 9-30 p.m. A recital by Etienne Amyot (South African Pianist). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

SUNDAY, March 8.

10-30 a.m. Light Musical Fare. Mrs. Venubai Paigankar. Moghubai Paigankar. 12 p.m. The V.U.B. Ensemble. 1 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Songs from "Sairandhri". 6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bai Vastalabai Parwatkar. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. His Excellency The Governor of Bombay's Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

SUNDAY, March 8.

8-36 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sunil Bose—Light. Miss Kankabaty, Modern Miss Ushavati and Ranjit Roy Miss Kamalabala Krishna Chandra Dey 10-11 a.m. Instrumental Music. 10-31 a.m. Review of stage and screen by Chitra Gupta. 10-51 a.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Summary of News in English. 1-06 p.m. Close down.

6-06 p.m. Church Service relayed from St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. 7-21 p.m. Radio Artistes in "Dole Utsab." 8-51 p.m. News Bulletin in Bengali. 9-06 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 9-21 p.m. Selected Items. 9-36 Close down.

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, March 8.

9-0 a.m. Sung Eucharist. (Relayed from St. James Church, Delhi). 10 a.m. Holi Programme I.B.S. Orchestra. Dhun Jan Bai. Vasdeo Sharma and Sardar. 11-30 a.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Ghazals. 6-30 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra with Zohra Jan. Karrar in Jaltarang. Malang Khan. Classical Music. "Kabir". Zohra Jan. Sardar. Haidar Husain. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English 9-45 p.m. Philosophy at the Cross Roads. Sir Heatpat P. Ramaswami Aiyer, K.C.I.E. 10 p.m. His Excellency The Viceroy's Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Proposed Amendment To Bombay Children Act

A Bill to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924 has been published: In the course of the statement of its objects and reasons it is stated:—

Section 24 of the Bombay Children Act, 1924, enables a Court to place a youthful offender under the supervision of a person named by it, instead of sending him to a certified school. There is however no provision in the Act enabling the Court to take any action if the offender does not abide by the conditions imposed by the Court or if he does not remain under supervision. The proceedings thus terminated with the supervision order. This is not desirable, for the supervisor has no real authority and if occasion arises the child can only be dealt with further by the institution of fresh proceedings. A system of true probation as distinct from supervision is both necessary and desirable and it is therefore proposed to amend the Act in such a way as to empower the Court to reconsider the case of any youthful offender who has failed on probation and deal with him in such manner as it thinks fit.

Under sections 7 and 15 of the Children Act, a destitute juvenile or a juvenile against whom an offence has been committed can be ordered to be placed under the supervision of a person named by the Court. It is proposed to amend these sections so as to provide for the juvenile being placed under the supervision of a probation officer or other person named by the Court.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

National Mourning

Innumerable and touching are the tributes that continue to be paid to the memory of the late Shri Kamala Nehru. Her death has been felt as a personal loss in countless homes to-day, and a whole nation is smypathising with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his tragic bereavement. The messages of condolence that are pouring in to-day from all quarters testify to the great esteem in which the late Kamala Nehru was held among all classes of people. It is very fitting, therefore, to observe a National Mourning Day in honour of the deceased, and to-day was originally fixed for that purpose. But due to the Holi festival, the Mourning Day has been postponed to the 11th, by the Congress President. The day has also an added if poignant, appropriateness as Pandit Jawaharlal is expected to return to his home on that date.

Budget Criticism

Discussion on the Government of India's Budget opened in the Assembly on Tuesday. The speeches so far delivered have been highly critical of Sir James Grigg's "financial juggiery" as one member put it, and it is evident that the picture of India's finances is not so rosy as Sir James has tried to paint. The surplus is more apparent than real and is only due to the high level of taxation. This point was elaborated by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant made a close analysis of the Budget, and characterised the action of the Finance Member in overriding the standing finance committee as 'intolerably wicked.' Generally the Budget has been hailed as a 'Rich Man's Budget.' Relief to the poorer classes is conspicuous by its absence in the budget estimates and the salt tax and the post card stand at their old rate. The only redeeming feature is the grant to rural upift, but even then it is largely due to political considerations.

Bombay Council

The Bombay Legislative Council was engaged during the week upon a number of cut motions chiefly relating to the department of education. A number of issues were raised, among them being the grant to the Prince of Wales Museum, the preferential treatment given to the education of European and Anglo-Indian children, and the future of the Deccan College. Perhaps the motion that roused the greatest interest was the one regarding Government's grant to local bodies for primary education. Member after member charged the Government with shirking their responsibilities though they have always been protesting that primary education was their first educational responsibility. The cut motion however was defeated and the educational demand was duly passed. Wednesday was a "Doctor's Day" in the council, for discussion upon the demand for the Medical department was begun that day and will continue next week.

The Late Mr. Dinshaw

A public condolence meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay was held at the Town Hall on Friday evening to express the sorrow of the citizens of Bombay at the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. A most representative gathering was present with Sir N. B. Saklatwalla in the chair, and various speeches were made paying tributes to the late Mr. Dinshaw. The main resolution was moved by H.H. the Aga Khan and referred to "the meritorious services rendered by the deceased to the cause of Indian commerce, industry and finance for over a quarter of a century." It was resolved to raise a suitable memorial in honour of the departed magnate. It is to be hoped that the memorial will be in the form of some useful institution, which will be of some help to Indian industry.

Id Celebrations

The Id was observed on Thursday by the Muslim population in the city with the usual eclat. The huge congregation gathered for prayers at the Azad Maidan, always makes an imposing sight. The occasion was graced this year by the presence of H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, the Afghan War Minister, who is at present in the city en route to England.

Journalists' "At Home"

A delightful function took place yesterday when the Journalists' Association of India was "At Home" to Mr. A. Pelt, the Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations. Mr. Pelt is at present touring India with a view to establish closer relations between India and the League. The Association had taken the opportunity to invite a number of prominent citizens to meet the distinguished guest, and the function was a great success.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Organises Educational Classes For Women

At the recent Women's Conference in Bombay, one of the opinions urgently pressed by several delegates was that Industrial Classes should be opened where poor and middle class women might learn to be more self-sufficient in their own homes, and where they might be enabled to supplement their husband's incomes by their own handicrafts.

Several institutions and societies are already attempting such work for women, but none on such a large scale as the Social Service League.

Excellent Progress

It was in 1922 that Mahila Seva Mandal was started by the Social Service League for the purpose of organising Industrial Schools for the benefit of women of the labouring and middle classes in Parel. There are now three branches of the Mandal—at Parel, Girgaum and Vile Parle.

About 350 women take advantage of the Classes daily and a visit to any of these schools between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. will reveal something of what has been achieved. Women who, on first attending, scarcely know how to hold a needle, learn to produce, in the course of their training, well cut and well finished garments of every description.

Competent Teachers.

All the work is in the hands of competent teachers and one result of these Industrial Schools is seen in the frequency with which expupils start small classes of their own, and thus encourage spare time industries and occupations amongst their neighbours and friends. Besides the making of such garments as are useful in the homes from which the women come, classes are also held in Fancy work, English, Home Nursing, and Home Hygiene.

Since the Mahila Seva Mandal was first started, various other activities have been organised for the welfare and education of women, including Co-operative Societies, Travelling libraries, Debating Classes, Excursions, Visits to Exhibitions and Lectures on suitable social subjects.

Want Of Accommodation.

The demand for the type of instructions given at these Industrial Schools is so great that every centre is crowded, and visitors are at once impressed with the need for more accommodation for this work which meets such a popularly-felt need. The Parel and Girgaum centres are particularly in need of increased accommodation for at present the classes are held in rooms leaned by other departments of the League's work or by outside institutions.

This year the Social Service League, in celebrating its Jubilee, is anxious to build and establish a thoroughly well equipped Industrial School for women, in a building of its own on the vacant ground adjacent to the Working Men's Institute in Parel. Plans for this building are already to hand, and Rs. 1,000/- have been contributed by the Late Lady Dorab Tata towards the Building fund. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will make the completion of the scheme possible, and will not fail to support one of its pioneer social Institutions in this laudable enterprise.

Other Activities.

These Industrial Schools, it must be remembered, form only one department of the Social Service League's undertakings. For the last 25 years, the League has been a pioneer institution for the furtherance of Social reform, and for the improvement of the conditions of life for the poor and labouring classes of Bombay. Educational work by means of publications, Night Schools, and Technical Schools,—Recreational work in the form of Dramas, Scouts, Gymnasiums and outings,—Medical work in the form of dispensaries are amongst the many activities of the League.

In times of calamity, the trained life workers of the League have been requisitioned for the work of relief and reconstruction, and a glance at the reports of the League since its commencement, reveal a meritorious record of steady and useful service on behalf of the needy in Bombay City and in other parts of the Presidency.

Variety Show Planned.

It is in order to support such good work that a Variety Entertainment is being held as a part of the League's Jubilee celebration. This entertainment will be given at the Opera House on March 21st at 9-30 p.m. The programme includes music and dancing, and a number of attractive items by well known performers. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne have graciously consented to be present. Arrangements are in the hands of a committee of ladies under the chairmanship of Mrs. Manekial Premchand. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Kania, 102 Ridge Road. It is to be hoped that generously-minded citizens will give this worthy cause their enthusiastic support.

Students of the Industrial School for Women, Parel, at work. The School is conducted by the Social Service League.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 1, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 13, 1354
Parsi: Meher 4, 1305
Hightide: 0-14; 12-26
Lowtide: 6-17; 18-13.
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.
S. S. "Strathmore" due at 9 a.m. Wing) 6-15 p.m.

Monday, March 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, annual meeting of members at the Prince of Wales' Museum (New Wing) 6-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SPENCER—Bai Shirinbai Edulji Spencer mother of Dr. J. E. Spencer aged 82. Faiz Villa—Middle Colaba. Funeral ceremony, Sunday 8 a.m. (S.T.).

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT WORLI

Under the auspices of Pathare Kshatriya Baburao Dinaji Mantri Gymnasium of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan athletic sports of the students of the Gymnasium will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the compound of Samsthan's estate at Worli.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual social gathering of the above institution will be held at Patles Building, Navroji Hill, Dongri to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall Benham Lane Girgaum.

WELCOME TO SJT. B. K. SHARMA

The members of the Hindustani Residents' Association—Bombay, will accord welcome to their ex-Secretary Sjt. B. K. Sharma, who is returning from Japan after an absence of 4 years. He is due to arrive at V. T. Bombay (Bori Bunder) to-day (Sunday) morning at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) by the Calcutta Mail.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Car of Dreams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m
REGAL—"Invisible Ray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—Nine O'Clock Revue Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Perfect Gentleman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Bride Comes Home" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"I Dream Too Much" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweatheart" Daily at 3, 5-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Chalta Putla" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Mainee to-day at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Amar Prem" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Never too Late" and "Roaring Roads". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Law That Compensates" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

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Use the Right Word in the Right Place;

Avoid All Mistakes of Grammar and Idiom;

Write Tactful and Forceful Letters. Essays, Advertisements, Articles, Stories, Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

Become an Engaging Conversationalist and Attract Attention in Social Gatherings;

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PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MAYOR

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens and those who take an interest in the civic life, will be held on Tuesday next at 6-30 p.m. at the Corporation Hall, to make arrangements for a public reception to the popular Mayor of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman.

South Indian Artistes In Bombay

Madura Mani and party have arrived in Bombay to give a concert on Sunday evening under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha. Though this is his maiden visit to Bombay, Madura Mani has established his name as a front rank Vocalist in Madras. He is the nephew of the late Mr. Pushpavanam and is reported to have made a special study of "Apurva" ragas. Mr. Viswanatha Iyer is not a stranger to Bombay and is a good accompanist in violin. Palghat Mani who surprised South Indians in Bombay a few years back as a prodigy in "mridangam" is in top form. Though camparatively young, he has elbowed out many veterans into the back-ground. He is now the first in the field in South India. Since Palghat Mani is booked for another concert, there will not be a second recital in Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Syt. Ranchhodlal Gyani will deliver a lecture on "Holi celebration in the Samaj Mandir" at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Holoka celebration and our Duty" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

GAUDIYA MATH SWAMIJI BACK IN BOMBAY.

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Sriman B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj preacher-in-charge Bombay Gaudiya Math arrived with his party of Brahmacharins at Bombay on the 7th March by Calcutta mail. He was received and garlanded at the station by the members and admirers of the Math.

The 449th advent ceremony of Lord Gaurang will be performed in the Gaudiya Math premises (Procter Road, Chottani Building) to-day (Sunday) Swamiji will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Teaching of Lord Gaurang", at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Hari Sankirtanam will precede and follow the lecture.

"BUDDHA SOCIETY"

A public lecture will be delivered by Madam Sophia Wadia, in the Hall of 'Ananda Vihara', to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Evil and its Temptation".

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand Musical concert by Madura Mani Vocal, Erode Viswanathier—Violin, and Palghat Mani—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. to-day. (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (Opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

S. KANARA SPORTING ASSN.

The Shivaji Mogaveera Football cup final will be played to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Cross Maidan Marine Lines military ground (Northern side) when Dr. S. Champa will preside.

S. I. CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD.

There will be a meeting of the subscribers of the debentures (which are being raised for the building of the Society) at the Asthika Samaj Hall today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

PIR MOTAMIYAN SAHEB

A correspondent writes:—

"His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the well-known Religious Gadi of Mangrol besides his own Gadi of Mangrol gets one more Gadi which is known as Lal Pir Saheb's Gadi at Virlumgam in his sole possession, in consequence of the amicable settlement of the question of possession that was going on for long among the parties concerned.

This Gadi is considered as an important seat looking to its favourable situation and religious jurisdiction".

THE REGAL
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT: 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A BLAZING MONSTER WALKING THE EARTH!

Carl Laemmle presents
THE GREAT
KARLOFF
and Bela LUGOSI in
The INVISIBLE RAY
Universal's Weirdest Drama! with
Frances DRAKE
and
Frank LAWTON
An Edmund Grainger Production
Book Your Seats Early!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Rex Story presents
THE NINE O'CLOCK REVUE
Talented Artists
Gorgeous Dancers
NEW STYLE SONG-AND-DANCE STAGE SHOW!
in a
New Programme
including the
BOMBAY AMATEUR COMPETITION
(With late SHOW ONLY!)
Big Cash Prizes Nightly
FOR THE BEST ITEMS!
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Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4.

On the eve of his retirement after 45 years' service in the Job Department of "The Times of India" office, Mr. Peter Dias was presented with an address and a souvenir by his colleagues on the 1st instant. Mr. Dias is seen in the centre of the front row garlanded.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Cricket Association, Poona, the leading actors of Natya Manvantar Company, staged their popular play of "School for the Blind," and donated the proceeds thereof amounting to Rs. 1,260 towards founding a Talim Trophy Cup to be competed for annually. Photo shows the actors in the play with the main workers of the Association.

BLOW TO TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

T. U. C. Gen. Secretary's Appeal To Fighters For Freedom

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

The conviction and sentence of Com. R. S. Ruikar, the President of the All India Trade Union Congress, has now been confirmed by the Calcutta High Court.

He has been convicted and sentenced to undergo a rigorous imprisonment for a speech that he made while moving the resolution on National Independence in the Calcutta session of the A.I.T.U.C. in April last.

The removal of Com. Ruikar from the field of active work for the long period of one year is a great blow to the Trade Union Congress and the Working-class movement. During the year the T.U.C. has lost the services of a number of very valuable comrades either by imprisonment, internment, externment etc. The heavy hand of repression has been taking the toll of one Trade Union leader after another. I am sure that all earnest fighters for freedom will rally round the T.U.C.

The President's post rendered vacant by the imprisonment of Com. Ruikar will now be taken by Com. Maniben as per the resolution of the Executive Committee of the T.U.C. Com. Maniben's services to the T. U. C. and the workingclass movement are well known. In her the T.U.C. will be getting an able President, a selfless worker, and an ardent fighter for the cause of the workingclass. Under her able leadership the T.U.C. will continue unabated its immediate task of achieving unity in the Trade Union Movement and of cementing the workers struggle.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee which met at Vellore has adopted a condolence resolution touching the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

Mr. M. R. Masani, officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress-Socialist Party, presided over the first anniversary celebration of the Tamil Reading Room in Dharavi. He was presented with an address on the occasion. Mr. Masani is seen seated in the centre.

Sjt. M. Annapurnaiah President, Nellore District Youth Conference, held at Nellore on the 29th February.

TINNEVELLY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

MADRAS, March 6.

It is understood that the Government have refused permission to the Commissioner of Tinnevelly Municipality to attend the Local Self-Government Conference to be held at Delhi towards the end of the month even at his own expense. Government have not authorised any expenditure for the purpose for local or municipal funds.—A. P.

In reply to a communication, Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President has informed the Berar Provincial Congress Committee that under the present Congress constitution there was no preventive rule for a man who was a member of the Congress from a urban constitution to stand for election on behalf of a rural constituency in the same district or vice versa.

LT. CHEMBURKAR

(From A Correspondent.)

During the Great War of 1914-18 several Indian Officers in the Royal Navy rendered meritorious services to the British Government and among them, the name of Lt. Chemburkar deserves a special note. Lt. Chemburkar by reason of his qualities received the King's Commission and during the war was on active service in the North Sea. While he was serving on H.M.S. "Speedy," as active Engineer, several vessels were destroyed by the German Warship "Emden" but Lt. Chemburkar saved his own life as well as the lives of several other officers including Lt.-Commander Ratterford. In recognition of this Lt.-Commander Ratterford gave a certificate to Lt. Chemburkar.

In 1917 Lt. Chemburkar was injured in War when he was at Kut Amara and invalided home.

In spipte of this Lt. Chemburkar again volunteered his services to the British Government and was sent to the Persian Gulf.

It is however most unfortunate that the services of Lt. Chemburkar should not have been appreciated. He has not been granted any pension or land or reward. Lt. Chemburkar has addressed correspondence and petitions to the authorities concerned but the correspondence is not attended to at all.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Sulochana will sing a special IDD Mumarak Song

IMPERIAL'S WEIRD drama of astonishing actions of "CHALTA PUTLA". See and thrill to its canny movements
AT
IMPERIAL Cinema
Matinee: Sat., Sun., Holidays at 3 p.m.
Daily: 5-30, 8, 10-30.

Addis Ababa To Be Bombed?

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ORDERED TO LEAVE

Fierce Battle Rages In Tembien Region

ADDIS ABABA, March 6.

The fiercest battle in the war is reported to be raging in the Tembien Region where the Italians and Ethiopians have thrown in all their reserves.

Manpower is equally distributed and the tide of battle is flowing alternating in favour.

There have been thousands of dead and wounded on both sides.

The bodies are littering the dried Takazze Riverbed.

ADDIS ABABA, March 6.

An Italian war plane's reconnaisance flight over the capital has aroused apprehension in many quarters.

The Diplomatic Corps will meet to-morrow to discuss the possibility of imminent bombardment and certain Legations have already cabled their Governments asking urgent representations to be made in Rome and whether such a step is intended.

Hitherto it is believed that the capital and Dire Dawa are regarded by the Italians as open towns and as no longer military bases, but now it is felt that the aerial flight is for the object of securing photographs preparatory to bombing expedition.

The municipality has ordered all women, children and the aged to evacuate the city at dawn to-morrow. All able-bodied inhabitants are busy constructing dug-outs.

Bloody Fighting

A Government communique says that a bloody fighting is progressing in an unspecified location. It declares that Rases Kassa and Seyum are actually attacking the Italian position, their armies having previously moved to a great distance from the front owing to the stench of putrefying bodies of soldiers on both sides lying in No Man's Land.

It is further stated that Ras Mulugheta's army is again marching northward from the Waldia region. It maintains that the Ethiopian morale has not been broken by incessant bombing and the outlawed employment of gas.

There are instances of bombardment in the open town of Debra Markos, capital of Gojjam in which bombers destroyed many houses and three churches, including the cathedral containing the Royal tomb.

The communique added that there was a high loss of civilian population as "Italians chose market day at Debra Markos to bring death and civilisation."—Reuter.

Kumari Fanna in "Snehalata" at the Roxy.

British Ambulance Camp Re-bombed

ADDIS ABABA, March 7.

The British Ambulance was again bombed on March 5. There were no casualties, as the patients and personnel were under cover. The bombs fell on the Union Jacks and large Red Crosses placed on the ground. Owing to the bombardment some Kenya orderlies have asked for leave.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MUST BE PREPARED

We Must Make Country Safe From Air Attack, Says Mr. N. Chamberlain

LONDON: March 6.

"We cannot shut our eyes to what is going on elsewhere and we must make our country safe," declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech to the constituents of Edgbaston Birmingham, to-night.

He said the Government were determined to build up an air-force capable of such terrific striking power and with capacity to inflict such terrific damage on the enemy that any one will think a very long time before they start hostilities.

"We are not expecting war. We hope it will never come. But we must be prepared for all eventualities," said Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

FINAL STAGES OF NAVAL PARLEYS

Thorny Questions Disposed Of By Technical Committee

LONDON: March 6.

The final stages of the Naval Conference are proceeding expeditiously. The technical Committee has disposed of thorny questions, agreeing to the battleship limit of 35,000 tons and 14 inch guns, but the present 16 inch gun is to be retained if any Washington signatory fails to sign the treaty before the end of the year. It also decided that no warships constructed between 8,000 and 17500 tons.

The Treaty will last until 1942 but the question of battleship will be reopened diplomatically in 1940 with a view to the reduction in size.

The only big outstanding question is framing safeguarding, or escalator clauses which it is hoped to decide at the week end. The Italians are still attending, but they have reserved freedom of action regarding treaty provisions.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE

Contract For Construction Completed

SINGAPORE, March 7.

It is officially announced that the main contract for the construction of the Singapore Naval Base has been completed by Sir John Jackson Limited who received the payment of £4,000,000. Admiralty engineers have taken over the base for completion of subsidiary works. The base is authoritatively regarded as an effective unit of the Imperial defence system for the Pacific, by which the British fleet is now able to operate East of Suez, whereas previously the nearest base was Malta.

Jinnah Paves Way For Settlement

LEAVES LAHORE LEAVING SHAHIDGUNJ MATTER TO COMMITTEE

Governor's Tribute To Peace Emissary

LAHORE, March 7.

The Shahidgunj dispute remains unsolved and Mr. Jinnah is leaving for Delhi to-night, leaving the unfinished work to the Shahidgunj Conciliation Committee consisting of representatives of the three communities.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. Jinnah drew attention to the general change in the situation and the better atmosphere now created. He stated that his conversations had clearly brought out on both sides that there was a genuine and sincere desire for an honourable understanding and settlement in the greater interest of the Punjab. "Various suggestions and proposals have been made, but as I said before the question is more delicate than difficult, because religious sentiments are deeply moved. In order to consider the various proposals and counter-proposals it is not only necessary to maintain a calm atmosphere, but they require examination and adjustments so that both communities may be satisfied with any ultimate agreement that may be evolved.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

"This is not a dispute between two individuals but between two great communities, and it must take some time to ascertain the general wishes of the people." Mr. Jinnah adds that he, therefore, is impelled to the conclusion that the purpose can best be served by constituting a Shahidgunj Conciliation Committee consisting of Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Moulvi Abdul Qadir Qasuri, Mian Abdul Aziz, Raja Narendranath, Pundit Nanakchand, Sardar Buta Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardar Samouran Singh, with Nawab Ahmedyar Khan Daulatana as convenor; and hopes that these gentlemen will do their utmost as intermediaries by approaching the leaders of the respective communities, in order to find an agreed formula which may be acceptable to both parties."

He concludes: "I wish them godspeed, and I shall be glad to place my services at their disposal, if and when they require it, and also try and come to Lahore again if my presence is necessary; and that, meanwhile, it is understood that the peaceful atmosphere already created will be maintained."

STRATEGIC RETREAT?

Mr. Jinnah's exit from the Shahidgunj arena is believed on all hands to be a kind of strategic retreat. Well-informed quarters feel that he will resume his mission at a more suitable moment and in the meantime a link will be maintained by the committee he has appointed. It is now revealed that the negotiations were at one stage near fruition, but when Mr. Jinnah found, at a later stage, that it was impossible to go further for the moment he decided not to press the question to the breaking point, but to leave it where it was with the proposals, of both parties representing the limits to which they were prepared to go, still holding the field.

It is learned that the Muslims were prepared for their part to waive the demand for the mosque in favour of an undertaking by the Sikhs that they would leave the site enclosed as no-man's-land or a public place, while the Sikhs on their part were willing to make no further construction on the site, and also publicly to express regret if they had wounded Muslim feelings in the past. Between these two positions various proposals were made, but no meeting place could be found.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO JINNAH

A Plea For Co-operation And Understanding

LAHORE: March 7.

A tribute to Mr. Jinnah for his peace efforts and an appeal to Sikhs to make a generous gesture

(Continued on page 43).

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ANIMAL LOVES : While Faithfulness Is Not General In Animal World, Model Marriages Are By No Means Exceptional

DR. S. M. ALI

Professor Of Comparative Religions, Baroda

Dr. Syed Mujtaba Ali, Ph.D. (Bonn), has recently been appointed Professor of Comparative Study of Religions in the Baroda College. Besides Baroda, Calcutta is the only other place in India which offer facilities for the study of religions. The appointment of Dr. Ali shows the far-sightedness of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and his desire that the students of Baroda should come in touch with the recent development and progress in the Comparative Study of Religions.

Dr. Ali's academic career is an interesting one. Born (1904) and brought up in East Bengal, he joined the Visvabharati of Poet Tagore in 1921. He was the first Muslim to join this college and was one of the group of students who passed B.A. (1926). In Shantiniketan, he studied under Dr. Tagore, Rev. C. F. Andrews, Profs. Kshitismohan Sen, S. Levi, M. Winternitz, S. Konow, G. Tucci, and C. Formichi. He then studied in Aligarh Muslim University for one year.

He was then invited by the Ex-King Amanullah's Government to be a professor of French in Kabul,

Dr. S. M. Ali.

where he served for two years (1927-29). He was a witness of the Afghan rebellion, Amanullah's fall, Enayetullah's coronation and abdication and Bachcha-i-Saccao's rule. He was in Kabul when the city was besieged by the rebels and was later evacuated by the British 'plane.

Receiving a scholarship from the German Government (Alexandre von Humbolt Stiftung) he studied in Berlin and Bonn and received his doctorate in Comparative Religion with Sanskrit and Arabic as additional subjects. During his stay in Europe for three years, he also worked in the British Museum and the National Library in Paris.

He came back to India in 1932 and went again to Europe in 1934 where he spent six months in visiting the important Universities of France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. He then spent one year in Cairo where he studied Islamic Theology in the Al-Azhar University and Arabic Literature in the School of Oriental Studies attached to the American University. He visited Jerusalem, Nazareth and other holy places of Palestine.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda met him in Cairo last year and graciously invited him to Baroda. Eventually, Dr. Ali came recently from the Continent and has been appointed the Professor of Comparative Religion in the Baroda College.

(By M. LISARD.)

Jealousy is very developed among animals, but jealousy implies faithfulness. Does the male creature expect faithfulness from his mate? One would hardly think so, especially as he never chastises the adulteress but saves all his wrath for the rival male. With a certain Chinese fish this instinct is so developed that he is ready to fight his own image in the mirror. Two male pheasants will fight in the fields just because they happen to catch a glimpse of each other's red comb. Roosters and turkey-cocks are ever ready for a fight with another male of their species. The male hare, irritated not by the sight but by the smell of his rival, will try to bite the latter in the groin, the seat of the odoriferous sexual gland, which is a typical demonstration of the sensorial differences already mentioned.

However, if compelled to live together, even the most pugnacious males will in the end become used to one another and, controlling their instincts, will develop reciprocal tolerance. Stallions usually dislike one another, but, when a herd of wild horses is attacked by an enemy, the stallions will forget their violent dislikes and join forces for the defence of their families.

MODEL MARRIAGES.

Although faithfulness is not general in the animal family, model marriages are by no means exceptional, and may be found among all species large and small, from the whale to the tiniest bird. The whale is a very affectionate and demonstrative animal. At mating time male and female will exchange violent strokes of the fins by way of kissing and these caresses are sometimes heard over a radius of several miles. Immediately afterwards they separate and the female is left alone to enjoy motherhood, and a very devoted mother she is indeed.

Birds can be very faithful to each other. The turtle-doves live up to their reputation, and so do the very decorative tiny parrakeets. These birds usually live in couples and if one dies the other soon follows. I have a male finch that was given a second wife after the death of the first one. He finally became used to her, but we never heard him sing since he first became a widower. The strictly monogamous Chinese duck is a shining example of marital love and faithfulness.

NO PRECOCIOUS FLIRTING.

Although an infallible instinct guides the sexually mature creature toward its mate, it excludes precocious flirts. There is no such thing in the animal kingdom as the raping of minors. Males and females will wait patiently for the most propitious moment. This is well illustrated by the case of the frog. The adult frog, as we know, lives on land, but its larval existence is spent under water. In fall they prepare to face the hardships of the winter. Some hide in holes and protect themselves as best they can, others hibernate in the mud of ponds and rivers. These males and females will mate in spring and will hatch their brood on the bottom of the ponds, where the larvae will remain until their metamorphosis is completed. When a pond is being drained, one sometimes finds hundreds of female frogs ready for procreation, which shows that the male and female creature not only await complete sexual maturity before they try to find a mate, but that their instinct induces them to do this in a spot most favourable for procreation.

The eels are an even more striking example of this natural law. For mating purposes the male and female eels of Europe, Africa and America meet in the depths of the Sargasso Sea. No road is too long or too difficult for them. The hertings of the Arctic Sea travel hundreds of miles for the same purpose, and the salmond, whose offspring likes highly oxygenated water, leaves its natural habitat which is the depth of the sea, travels to more hospitable shores and ascends rivers, preferably choosing as hatching place spots that are well aerated by nearby waterfalls.

CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

As for caring for the off-spring it would seem natural for the mother to look after it, but this is by no means a general rule in nature. Most male mammals leave the care of the children to the females. With the birds, both parents do the feeding and bringing up jointly. Even the cock, the essentially polygamous pasha of the poultry-yard, will condescend to defend the mother hen and her chicks if they are threatened by immediate danger. The male partridge is an exceptionally good father. It is he who feeds the little birds, tends them and takes them out into the fields.

The batrachians and fishes do not remain behind the other species as regards their parental instinct. There is a species of frog the male of which acts as midwife to his wife. After that it is he that cares for the fry, carries it about on himself, aerates it etc. The male hippocampus behaves similarly.

INSECTS' PROPHETIC GIFT.

Insects have an uncanny prophetic gift. After a long larval stage, the nuptial acts is the apogee of their brief maturity, but at the same time it is also a prelude of death. The cockchafer spends three years of its life in a larval state, while its existence as a sexually mature adult lasts only three weeks. The American cicada lives twenty-seven years as an obscure creeping creature and has but one short summer for love and propagation. The nightmoth senses the female at great distance and flies to her, but the moment he meets her he also meets death. The female is given a short respite so that she may care for her larvae. Sometimes cruel nature takes her life before the larvae can take care of themselves but a mysterious foreboding warns her so that she prepares nourishment for them in advance. Maternal love makes the insect ferocious. There are wasps that paralyze their prey with their poison so that their offspring may have live food.

The caterpillar is even more provident. Between May and August the creature spins its cocoon, which it attaches to a leaf firmly securing the latter to the stem. The caterpillar never lives to see what happens in the fall, but it has a foreboding that the leaves fall then. Shift the structure to an evergreen privet, and the caterpillar will behave in the same way. It must secure the cocoon safely before it can die in peace.

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THE KING OF DRUG-SMUGGLERS

Secrets Of The "White Internationale"

(By Pierre de Brissac)

The dangerous drug police of Paris (known as the 'Brigade Mondaine') have arrested within a week no less than thirty drug-traffickers, including the notorious opium-smugglers Orisini and Hatistini, and a well-known film-actress whose name for obvious reasons cannot be disclosed. The Rally-Bar, a night-club in the Rue des Martyrs, and a private house in the Pigalle quarter of Paris were proved to be the headquarters of the smugglers. The store-room for the drugs (herein in this case) was under a loose board in the floor at the Rally-Bar. In the Rue des Martyrs a large room on the first floor was reserved for the consumers. When the drug-traffickers were ready for customers a lighted lamp was placed in the window.

RASKIN THE DRUG KING

The strings of the international drug traffic are in the hands of a few men, whose names are known to the authorities. The centre of European smuggling is Paris, and according to the latest investigations of the French and Russian police the leaders of the organisation are the Franco-Russian smuggler-king Raskin and the American Jack Bloom. In 1929 with the aid of an Afghan diplomatic passport Raskin tried to smuggle 100 lbs. of heroin from Marseilles to Cairo. He was arrested, investigation proved his connection with the Afghan Legation, and the clues led to the son of ex-King Amanullah. Proceedings were taken, the Legation called in, and Raskin escaped with a few weeks' imprisonment

He has had a fantastic career. During the Russian revolution he succeeded in sending the best part of his wealth to France. There he threw himself whole-heartedly into the drug traffic, acquired a chemical works in Alsace which made opium, and organised the main lines of the smuggling, one from Marseilles direct to Alexandria, the other from Vienna via Trieste to Alexandria.

THE AL CAPONE OF CAIRO.

Raskin's general manager in Cairo is Mohammed Ali Nefei, king of the Egyptian underworld. Son of a little cobbler in Port Said, he attended school in a Tekke, or Moslem monastery, and at eighteen became an official in the Egyptian state railways. His first step on his future career was as intermediary between corrupt officials and roving robber bands of the desert. In 1910 he was arrested and condemned, but was rescued on the way to prison by Bedouin. Then he became a robber-chief in the Lybyan Desert, led during the War a corps of Syrian-Wahabi volunteers with the British forces, was arrested by the English for robbery, and interned in Malta till the end of the War. After his release he acquired two luxury hotels and five gaming-clubs in Cairo, including the famous Residency Club in the Hotel Majestic; he also found time to organise Egyptian drug-smuggling. In 1921 he started his own drug factory in Cairo. Russell Pasha, British head of the Egyptian police, was on his trail for a long time, but with the cunning of a fox Nefei eluded him.

SMUGGLERS' ISLAND IN THE RED SEA.

Russell Pasha sent an expedition into the Lybyan and Syrian deserts, and learned that the caravans carrying Nefei's drugs were operating throughout the year. The smugglers' pleasant trick of hiding their costly cargo in a slit in the hide of a camel was discovered. The rich caravans were seen to cross the Lybyan desert from west to east and finally to disappear without trace on the coast of the Red Sea. But this mystery was also solved. A rocky island was discovered in the Red Sea on the shores of which wrecked ships were piled up. But in crevices of the rocks and in what appeared to be total wrecks were the safe-deposits of the drug-king. Nefei was arrested. The investigation lasted a whole year, and he received a sentence of five years' hard labour for drug-smuggling, robbery and other crimes. After three years in prison Nefei succeeded in escaping, and was never caught again. His business goes on.

SECRET FUND OF SIX MILLION FRANCS.

The Vienna police succeeded in 1929 and 1930 in discovering and seizing two large consignments of Raskin's drugs and in arresting the traffickers. Through papers found on the smugglers their secret funds were revealed, which under various concealing names were deposited in two important Vienna banks, and which totalled no less than six million francs. Raskin himself was arrested. But he was lucky; by Austrian law he could be sentenced to only six weeks' imprisonment. Then he was expelled from Austria.

AN ARREST IN RHINE GOLD EXPRESS

In September, 1931, the Berlin police arrested a Greek named Del Grazio, on whom was discovered 250 lbs. of morphine which he was smuggling to China by way of Antwerp and Hamburg. Half of the stuff was seized in Hamburg, the other half reached Tientsin. The threads of evidence led to the arrest of twenty-three other smugglers, including the Afghan Abdul and the Greek Gavridos, whom the Paris police seized on the strength of a warrant sent from Berlin. At the same time American customs officers discovered in the famous liner "Ile de France" 24,000 ounces of morphine, hidden in toys from Nuremberg. The value of this haul was estimated at 40 million francs At Mannheim in a first-class compartment of the Rhinegold Express the German police arrested the Greek banker Ilias Eliopoulos.

A BANKER'S DOUBLE LIFE

Again and again the police of all countries had for some years been coming across in the correspondence of the drug-smugglers the name of the Athens banking house, Eliopoulos, but no one had ventured to get in touch with this firm. The bank of the three brothers, Ilias, Athanasios and Demetrios Eliopoulos is a wealthy institution, which makes loans even to the Greek Government. The arrests in Hamburg and New York gave conclusive proof, but the seizure of the wily Greeks was unsuccessful; on the intervention of the Greek Legation Eliopoulos was released on bail of 10,000 marks and, of course, disappeared. His business thrives and expands. His agents are in every part of the world. His goods come from four factories in Istanbul; one of them belongs to the Paris firm of Mechelaire. The other three are owned by the Japanese smuggler-king Sugino Mashayosho.

MASHAYOSHO LORD OF YOSHIWARA

Mashayosho was formerly an officer in the Japanese merchant marine. To-day he is a multi-millionaire. On the island of Kobe he possesses vast fields of poppies and a large export business. His three factories in Istanbul produce 4,000 kilograms of opium a month. He has agents in New York, San Francisco, Buenos Aires and Havanna. He owns big banks in South America, and in the Prohibition he was connected with United States before the repeal of many big rings of bootleggers, in Europe he co-operates closely with Raskin and Eliopoulos. Half of Yoshiwara, the famous Amusement district of Tokyo, belongs to him, and he employs an army of Geisha girls.

Raskin, Eliopoulos and Mashayosho take their share of the profits on every gram of opium, cocaine, heroin, anhalonium, peyote and hashish which is smoked, sniffed or injected in any part of the world. They are a power without equal. The authorities know all about them. But they know too that they are not strong enough for them.

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Wincarnis is also a popular tonic with men. They like it for its pleasant, clean taste, and because it keeps them up to the mark, even in the most trying weather.

A great many women, while they are not actually ill, are only half-fit. In consequence, their looks suffer. Their complexions are pale, their eyes lustreless, and in addition they have so little vitality that they feel exhausted before the day is half over.

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W.4—31

ON TENDERS: Expressions Which Poison The Human Tongue

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

We are slaves of "tenders", of pedestrian expressions and journalese, of popular idioms, of quotations distorted for our purposes. They have gone into the secret recesses of our thought, and nipped original thinking or a clear and logical outlook. They create a mental environment, and like the walls of a prison they shut out the light. Our homes, schools, colleges, nurture these tenders and prevent us from thinking. They come naturally to us. Our mental inertia, our desire to walk the beaten path, contribute to their great currency in our "intellectual" life. Tenders, in plain language, are often prejudices that we inherit. They are the language of customs, of habitual outlook towards the world outside, of prepossessions tribal, communal or religious. One wonders if even the great men of the world can dispense with them, or have dispensed with them in the past. After all, we are what our environments and heredity make us, and man, however exalted, cannot transcend the limitations of his birth, race, age, country or education. His language, which he receives from Mrs. Jones, or from Madame Roland, or Signorita Ghuelp or Ghibelline, or from his school-teacher, is full of diverse prejudices congealed into "tenders," idioms which have entered his tongue, vitiated it, rendered it nugatory for purposes of human good-will.

MERE CAMOUFLAGE

Hate has made a home in these expressions. Camouflaged by constant use, it eats into the vitals of our thought, more so because the tenders are legal, sanctified by the usage of Society and by the Church. John Bull is a tender, but as every body knows, it is a fiction. Such a symbol does not exist. It is almost journalese, it is all ashes, a poetic conceit. It is not an addition of all the characters in Dickens and Thackerey, and all the Englishmen walking in the Strand; it is a convenience for the Punch cartoonist, as much unreal as the expressions "the sun sets" or "the sun rises."

Bruno told his Dominican brothers, "The sun sets", is a tender and asked them to think, for which advice he was burnt alive. Thanks to him and his like, many a poisonous lie and untruth has been eliminated from the human tongue. Though we still say "the sun sets," we don't mean it, the lie has gone out of it. Bhendy Bazaar does not mean that all there are Gay Lotharios, great lovers like Casanova, Henry VIII, the Borgias and some of the decadent Sassanians. Chor Bazaar does not necessarily mean that all things there are stolen property, stored in one place for those remarkable people who specialise in second-hand goods and make it a point to buy from the Chor Bazaar.

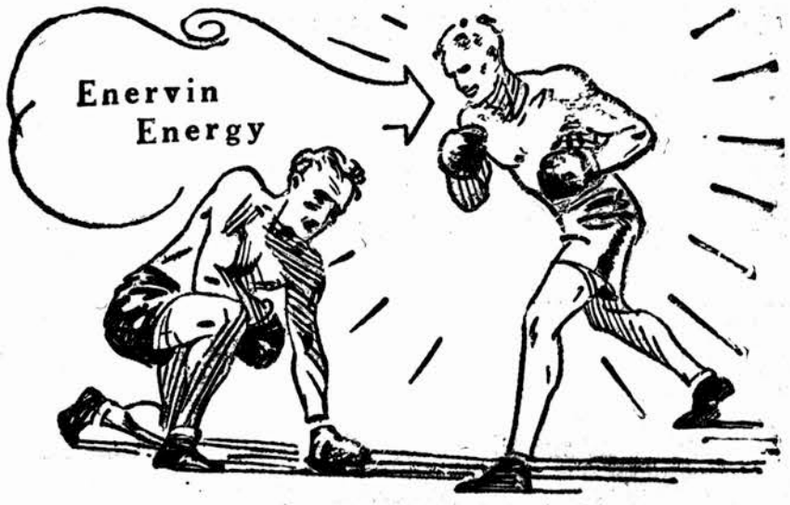
Everything Suburban is not flat, churchy, snobbish, pale imitation of Mayfair or Malabar Hill. Italians do eat macaroni but they eat other things too; their menus have more variety and more music than beef and ale, though we must say "beef and ale" is a tender. The Latins are passionate and sensuous, but the majority of the Mulatos of the world have probably Saxon blood. The Teutonic barbarians of the French chauvinistic vocabulary, have produced Keyserling, Beethoven and Goethe. Einstein, is a Jew, the world's great prophets are foreigners for Messrs. Weller, Senior and Junior. All the Parsees are not wealthy, all the Bhatias not rich, nor do they all live in Ghatkopar, there are Goans outside Mahim, valour is not the monopoly of Punjab, nor commerce of Bombay. Some of the great Liberals were Bengalis, the great Communist India produced was a Parsi. South Indians are as great realists, as Frenchmen, Mahatma Gandhi is a "Bania," all the Burmans are not henpecked nor, of course, all the Americans. Black magic is not the monopoly of Africa, witches were burnt by thousands only the other day in Europe. Don't say 'exceptions prove the rule,' it is sauce for our egotism and mental obstinacy.

A MISCHIEVOUS TERM

Out of a million tenders, perhaps the most used, fraught with great mischief, is the word "Oriental". Thousands of generalizations cling round that word. We have in mind its pedestrian usage in the "Daily Express," or the "Daily Mail," the "Oriental" not of Max Muller, of Levi or Mons. Rolland. It is baked in hatred, nurtured by self-seeking people for their own ends. They have but their own colour and made it a burden for the coming generations. The content of the word is not elevating, it extinguishes truth and vitiates proper judgments, makes our history text-books propagandist pamphlets. "East is East and West is West" sort of thing is the result. These tenders strangulate truth and cloud the issues. Thought must clothe itself in language, and with these tenders about us it gets clogged.

We know that we cannot help generalisations, we must have tabulated truth served with sugar-coating, specially when our appetite for knowledge goes round the world. One realises the superhuman difficulty of mastering prejudices embalmed in our tongue, but with greater care those who have the ear of the world can do much in clearing the path of free-thought beset with dehumanising expressions. We coddle some phrases because they titillate our egotism. We want to break through the shell, we want to see things as they are. We want a human vocabulary. After all, things are moving. It is a moving picture, we cannot sum it up in a few phrases which do not fit with the movement, which seem to satisfy its onward progress. We have to clean our words and to throw others overboard. They mislead thought.

There are kind men on the other side of the trench, there is beauty both in Iran and Turan, in Arya or Non-Arya. That other fellow who does not seem to understand you, may be a likeable person. If he does not eat your national dish, that does not mean that he is outside the pury view of humanity. "Dusra Jat" means a fellow living on another planet. "Dusra Jat" is almost a fiction, because in a foreign country Hindu or Mahomedan both are Indians. You feel that. We don't want to be in the clouds, we want to face facts. But, we say that "Dusra Jat" is not the final mantra of God, it is a thing which can be eliminated under certain conditions. We want a more human vocabulary.



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Curing Patients By Sun's Rays

Jamnagar Prides In Its Solarium, The Only One In The East

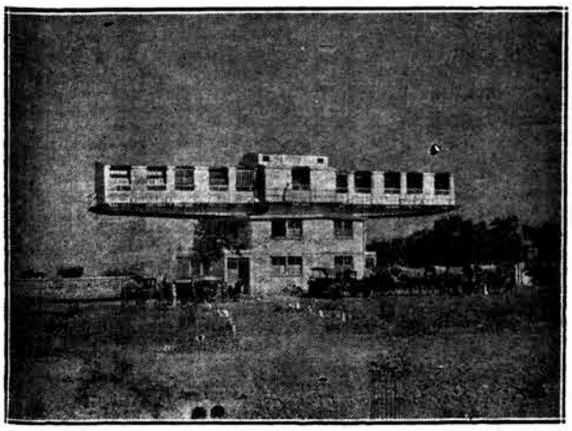
(BY G. J. JOSHI.)

Jamnagar is noted for its medical service to ailing humanity. The Lord Irwin Hospital is a magnificent example testifying to this assertion. It is a palatial building with a full-fledged operation theatre, up to date laboratory, Radium and X-Ray Apparatus, etc. It is staffed by well-trained and experienced specialists in all the diseases which a human being is heir to, with special branches for treatment of internal mechanism of human body, skin, eyes, teeth, mouth, nose and ear. There is special arrangement for indoor and out-door patients. All medicines to out-door, and medicines with diet to indoor patients are dispensed free of charge, which is a great compliment to the State.

Attached to the hospital is a Solarium which fills one of the greatest needs of the day. It treats all diseases on a scientific way by way of pure sun's rays without drug or knife. The structure is built on a quiet and select site built two Solaria in France. The Solarium at Jamnagar provides all the changes and improvements which are the out-come of his experience of the working of those two Solaria.

Ranji's Idea Materialises

His late Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb had undergone a treatment in Dr. Saidman's Solarium at Paris. The benefit he derived there actuated him to erect such a Solarium at Jamnagar with a sublime motive to place this unique treatment within reach of his country-men. Unfortunately he did not live long to fully materialise his cherished ambition. But his successor, the present Jam Saheb has completed and equipped the unfinished work. The Solarium at Jamnagar is the only one in the Eastern world and one of very few in the whole world.



Solarium at Jamnagar.

Nature Of Treatment

In the Solarium treatment, the sun's rays are divided into certain classes and the mixture of one or more classes is prescribed to the The revolving part consists of a vertical tower about 40 feet high which revolves in a horizontal plane. A platform is attached to the tower on which the cabins are built which form the Solarium proper. This platform is 114 feet long and 20 feet broad and is at a height of 30 feet. The walls and the roof of the cabins are made of insulated materials. There are ten cabins, five on each side. Each cabin is 13 feet long and 9 feet broad. In each of them there are large windows and a glazed roof to let in the light for sun-bathing of the patient.

The cabins are so designed that sun rays can penetrate every corner of the cabin. On the roof there are two sliding lids, one of sheet iron and the other of glass. The outer walls of the cabins can disappear entirely by means of sliding arrangement. Each cabin has a sofa which revolves in a vertical plane. This combined with the horizontal movement of the entire platform enables the sun's rays to be centered perpendicularly on the exposed part of the patient at any time of the day.

Light Filters

Above the sofa are placed glass concentrators. Slightly below them are fitted different kinds of filters. Round the sofa are attached lamps of various kinds of artificial rays. There is air cooling arrangement near the sofa. In each cabin there is a bath room in the corner with a shower bath arrangement. Cabin No. 5 is specially fitted with Ultra-Violet filters in the roof as well as in the outer walls for the diagnosis of skin diseases. There is a long narrow passage on one side of the platform—which leads to different cabins. All round the platform there is an open gallery. On one side in the centre are a lift, a staircase and a lavatory and on the other are the observatory and the apparatus for working the Solarium.

The tower is a cylindrical structure of iron frame work. It rotates on a steel pivot on ball bearings. In the celler at the base of the Solarium are the motor of the lift, the electrical equipment, the water tank and the container of the refuse. The lift which runs in it is large enough to carry a patient on the stretcher.

A Solarium primarily signifies a house of treatment by sun rays. so that there is nothing to obstruct the direct current of the sun's rays and free circulation of wind at all time of the year. The sun light here has more ultra violet rays than the sun-light in busy parts. The solarium is designed by Dr. Saidman, who is an able authority on ray treatment of diseases. He had previously patient-like medicine in varying degree of intensity to suit the particular requirement. There is also a skin test apparatus which tests the sensibility and the power of the skin to bear the pressure of the sun's rays to a certain degree

The Solarium consists of two parts, (1) fixed and (2) revolving. Various kinds of artificial rays are also used in addition to the sun's rays.

The fixed part of the Solarium consists of two floors. There are two entrances with covered porches. Both the floors have eight rooms each. On the ground floor are the waiting room for the patients, doctor's consultation room, deep therapy treatment room, electric generator room and the office room. On the upper floor are rooms for the arc lamp treatment, Ultra-Violet ray treatment, short Hertzian wave treatment, an artificial beach, surgical and medical diathermy and electro-therapy and deep X-Ray plant.

A beer wagon made of snow by a Munich house-painter.

LATE MR. G. ESSAJEE

Turf Loses Fine Personality

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Gulam Hussein Essajee, the well-known race-horse trainer and one time owner, died unexpectly of heart-attack on February 19 while attending a general meeting of the Royal Western India Turf Club at the Bombay race-course.

Mr. Essajee died, so to speak, in harness. He had just concluded his speech concerning the balloting for the new committee and shortly after collapsed. One of the pioneers of racing in Western India, the late Mr. Essajee will be remembered as having owned some of the finest Arab horses ever imported into India. Krushan, Mansoor Beg, Silver Thrush and Dilawar were the Classic Arabs owned by Mr. Essajee whose racing-name in those days was Mr. Heath. He owned many English horses also, who won many big victories on the Turf.

The late Mr. Essajee's racing career extends over 37 years, out of which for the first 30 years he was owner of horses and during the last 7 years he was a trainer.

LATE MR. ESSAJEE.

Mr. Essajee was considered even by experts as the only man on the Turf as a sound judge of the Arab horses. Almost all the Arab horses imported or trained by him won the big events for the Arabs. Honesty was Essajee's watchword in racing. He fought many a memorable fight for his principle that racing should be clean and honest. Time and again he used to point out the defects in racing to the Turf Club of which he was a Club member.

Mr. Essajee's was a very influential personality Straightforwardness was his noteworthy characteristic. Everybody who had the good fortune of coming in contact with him liked him immensely for his straightforwardness Mr. Essajee was known to be very kind-hearted. All his life he had helped a number of jockeys, owners and trainers in different ways.

For racing Mr. Essajee had a true love and he devoted his entire life to it.

The death of Mr. Essajee is certainly a very serious blow and irreparable loss to the Turf Club in particular and the racing world in general. The gap, created by his death, is such as cannot be easily filled.

The racing fraternity is the poorer by Mr. Essajee's sad and sudden death. A gentleman of the first degree, the late Mr. Essajee has left behind him thousands of admirers and friends to mourn his death.

About Studios And Stars

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Forthcoming Historic Picture At The Central

Something of a miracle was worked in transferring "A Tale of Two Cities" from Charles Dickens' bulky novel to the dimensions of the great motion picture which will open at the Central Cinema. The adaptation took place without losing a single character, however unimportant, from the book.

This unusual task of screen writing was done by W. P. Lipscomb, distinguished British scenarist of "Clive of India" and many other screen hits.

The story of preparations for the filming of "A Tale of Two Cities," which stars Ronald Colman, is the story of a herculean task involving more than 5,000 motion picture workers whose names will never be known to screen annals. For more than eight months they were engaged in the unusual occupations generally classified in the studio under "research."

The wheels of the international Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer machine were set in motion when it became apparent that "David Copperfield," first of the Dickens novels to be filmed by David O. Selznick, was a great success. ("A Tale of Two Cities," a much more spectacular story laid in London and Paris in the era preceding and including the French Revolution of 1789, was considered a likely vehicle to follow "Copperfield," and the producer asked that research be started.

STUDIED WORK.

Immediately cables hummed, and on both sides of the ocean, in the libraries and museums of the United States, England and France, studio workers began the gigantic task of assembling all possible authentic detail of the period—customs, costumes, architecture, biographical data, historical records, relics, mementoes—anything and everything that might possibly be utilized in transferring the story to the screen with the utmost fidelity.

At the same time trained scenarists in the studio began studying the Dickens novel with a view to attempting to determine how much of the original plot could be retained in the limited dimensions of a popular-length photoplay. Then Lipscomb, who had just adapted "Les Miserables" to the screen, was signed to write the scenario, and it kept him occupied for many months. In this connection Lipscomb commented:

"I am proud that the original Dickens story has been created on the screen just as the novelist wrote it. There is no question of 'modernizing' it, for like many others of Dickens' stories it presents characters, situations and problems that are as modern today as when they were written almost a hundred years ago."

The amazing total of 112 speaking parts are contained in the photoplay. Some of these are "bits" and small parts, but each is vital to the development of the plot. This astounding total is said to set a new high record for size of cast. In addition, 6,000 extras were used in the Revolutionary scenes, particularly those dealing with the storming and fall of the Bastille which was reconstructed inside the M-G-M studio walls. Unlike many motion picture "sets," the Bastille was built of stone and solid timber, for in the climaxing scene of the Revolution it was torn down by the furious mob.

RONALD COLMAN.

Ronald Colman creates the immortal character of Sidney Carton, hero of "A Tale of Two Cities," who sacrifices his life for a love he knows never can be returned. Prominently in the cast with him are such favourites as Elizabeth Allan, Edna May Oliver, Reginald Owen, Basil Rathbone, Blanche Yurka, Henry B. Walthall, Donald Woods, Walter Catlett, Fritz Leiber, H. B. Warner, Mitchell Lewis, Claude Gillingwater, Billy Bevan, Isabel Jewell, Lucille La Verne, Tully Marshall and many more of equal prominence. Jack Conway, who gave "Viva Villa!" to the screen, directed.

Sjt. K. C. Dey in "Dhoop Chhaon" at the Minerva.

"Aylane Jung" seen this week at the Globe Cinema.

BHARATIYA SANGEET SAMITEE

Its First Working Committee

The following Working Committee of the Bharatiya Sangeet Samitee has been elected:—

His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji, Maharajah Saheb of Dharampur, President.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-President.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President.

Kumar Shri Prabhat Devji, Chairman, Standing Committee.

Mr. B. S. Sukthanker, Vice-Chairman, Standing Committee.

Sheth Kursendas Mavji, Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. M. D. Pai, and Prof. B. R. Deodhar, Hon. Secretaries.

OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. K. H. Vakil; Prof. H. B. Bapat; Mr. A. S. Bakre, Mr. V. H. Deshpande, Prof. G. B. Achrekar, Mr. Y. A. Jasdanwalla, Prof. K. G. Ingle; Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla, Prof. N. D. Tambe, Dr. V. G. Paranjpe, Prof. Baburao Gokhale, Mr. G. N. Joshi; Prof. Shankarrao Vyas and Prof. K. N. Matange.

"DIL-KI-PYAS"

At The Majestic Cinema

Here is a picture of an ideal Indian woman who in order to render her heart's services to her husband sacrifices everything. It's Bharat Laxmi Picture's (Calcutta) wonderful photo-drama "Dil-ki-Pyas" depicting how an ideal saves her husband who in the glamour of Western civilization rushes to the abyss of river. And just imagine "Dil-ki-Pyas" is a story from the well-known photo-playwright, Late Aga Hashra Kashmiri—which is bound to appeal anybody who sees it wonderfully portrayed on the silver screen. It has stars like Miss Kajjan, Patience Cooper, Mukhtar Begum, Violet, Keravala. It must be seen this week at Majestic Cinema, Girgaum.

Around Theatre & Film Land

PAUL ROBESON'S STORY

Of The Songs Of The "Show Boat"

Paul Robeson, the giant negro actor who sings baritone and it, is back from his first trip to Universal City with nothing but actor who sings baritone and looks good words for the cinema city. He went there six weeks ago to sing his famous part of Joe, the roustabout, in Universal's talkie version of Edna Ferber's "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne. Now although filming is still going on, his role is finished and he is on his way to a European concert tour which will keep him occupied till late spring but he wants to go back to Hollywood as soon as it can be arranged. He likes everything about the place. He finds movie acting and singing the most stimulating of all the art forms he has tried and that includes playing "Emperor Jones" for Eugene O'Neill and "Othello" for the British aristocracy.

Robeson and his charming, diminutive wife dropped into the Universal home office in Rockefeller Center to meet film executives and the press at the close of their short New York stop en route to England. He is one of the few mortals large enough to look at home among the towering Center monoliths. The average human hand disappears without trace into his gargantuan handshake, but his grip is surprisingly light and gentle. He autographs photos in a tiny copperplate script. He is very animated and entirely without self consciousness. He acted and sang as he explained how he played his "Show Boat" role for director James Whale, his enormous hands gesticulating and fingers counting the beat of the song ,while thrilled stenographers peeped through the publicity office door.

This impromptu concert which would have cost dols. 4.40 a ticket at Carnegie Hall was staged to explain how Robeson, a comparative novice in films was able to astonish Universal technicians by synchronizing his songs perfectly with the action of his "Show Boat" scenes. This is not the marvel is may appear to be. Singing and acting in a movie scene are not done at the same time. The songs that Robeson will sing on the screen in the completed picture, were sung by him in a little sound room, a mile from the film showboat Cotton Blosson, floating on the Los Angeles River which is doubling for the Father of Waters. It was days later when Robeson boarded the showboat and acted the scenes that go with the songs. When the music was fitted or "dubbed" in afterward, it was found that Robeon had timed his songs to the action perfectly, sight unseen and ear unheard.

This was done partly by plan, partly by natural instinct for timing, the actor explained.

"I first studied the entire script all the way through," he said, "before we started shooting at all. Then each time I sang, I talked it over with Whale what the action called for me to do while I was singing. Then I sang with that in my mind. The rest was counting out the beat to match this mental acting and how well you do that depends on your natural sense of rythm."

To illustrate, he sang a bar from "Old Man River" as it is commonly sung in a rigid, unvarying rythm. Then he sang it as he interprets it. It sounded very different but he counted the quantities on his fingers, showing his version was in exact time with the orthodox score. He sang "Tote dat barge; lift dat bale" acting out the lyrics to show how action lengthens and shortens the notes. Following this system at the studio he sang one song in the film twenty-five times for the sound track and sang it the same every time. He sang at every distance from two feet from the microphone to ten feet from it. The tests poved his voice came over best at the two foot distance and he sang there throughout "Show Boat."

Robeson sang when he acted his scenes on the Cotton Blossom also, but these notes will never be heard on the screen.

"Too bad, too," he chuckled, "Because many a time I think I sang better right there on the showboat stage than I did in the studio."

Synchronizing was again the reason for wasting these golden notes on a microphoneless set. Many singers, Robeson explained, pantomime their songs when they are acting without the microphone, just moving their lips soundlessly. These lip movements always lack something in timing and realistic expression when fitted to the tunes and that is why Robeson sings microphone or no microphone.

He enjoyed working with Jerome Kern who came to Hollywood to supervise the music and found James Whale even more enjoyable. An honour student at Rutgers as well as an All American football star, Robeson was astonished at Wales' knowledge of American history.

"Whale told me that all educated Englishmen were deeply interested in American history up to the period around the Civil War in which "Show Boat" is laid," said the actor. "The reason for this is that they believe we patterned our life on the English model up to then, especially the Southern planters and it wasn't till later that any change set in."

Robeson was enthusiastic about the new numbers Kern and Oscar Hammerstein have written for the movie "Show Boat." He sings four songs, "Old Man River" of course and "I Can't Help Loving That Man" with Helen Morgan. His new songs are "Ah Still Suits Me" and "Negro Peanut Vendor's Street Cry."

His concert tour takes him through Great Britain and Ireland until March and he expects to do a play, "Dessalines" about the Haitina rebel king for a London theatrical society. He is also going to the Scandinavian countries and will revisit the Soviet Union. He speaks Russian which he learned right here in New York.

"It's a great language for bass singers," he boomed, applying that steamshovel handshake to all present as the interview ended.

Lord and Lady Brabourne visited last week Rao Bahadur Mahtre's Studio.

Mr. M. N. Bakshi, the talented cameraman, with Indian and American experience who proposes to start on a tour on cycle with colleagues interested in wild life photography.

"INVISIBLE RAY"

At The Regal

An enormous black pit in the jungles of Africa, luminous death lurking in its depths, forms the background for highly interesting scenes in "The Invisible Ray", the thrilling Universal drama of science and adventure now running at the Regal from to-day, with Karloff and Zela Lugosi in the starring roles. Karloff, a scientist, discovers that this great cavity has been created by a falling meteor, impregnated with an unknown element a thousand times more powerful than radium. Protected by a lead mask and long leaden gloves, he secures a small portion of the deadly glowing substance, which he names Radium X, and which he later employs with terrible effect against enemies who have stolen his wife and the secret of his great discovery. A horrible fate, however, is his, as in working with the powerful chemical, his entire body is affected by its poisons and his hands and face are luminous in the dark, while his fingers carry death to any living thing he touches. This wild setting of the pit and its surroundings forms one of the largest and most colourful scenes since the advent of talking pictures, and represents the very ultimate in the accomplishment of studio technical departments. "Invisible Ray" was directed by Lambert Rillyer, and the cast supporting Karloff and Lugosi includes such talented players as Frances Drake, Frank Lawton, Beulah Bondi, Walter Kingsford and Violet Kemble Cooper. The picture, its story, adated by John Colton from an original story by Howard Higgin and Douglas Hodges was produced by Edmund Grainger.

"ULTIMATUM"

At The Globe Talkies

If you love something very smart and novel in entertainment with blazing situations that would hit upon your hearts, go to the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road and you will get a jolly good picture to suit your taste. It is Saroj Movietone's special "Id" production "Ultimatum" depicting a thrilling story of a valiant young man who in order to save his own country from foreign invasion fights to the last till he achieves freedom. There are situations full of love, romance, self-sacrifice, and human passions smouldering with emotions which will positively take you to the glorious era when Knights were bold —who fought for their country and self-respect. It has stars like Yousuf, Effendi, Khorshed, Zebunnisa, Prabhashanker, Janibabu, Belabhai. Don't miss this Saroj picture at Globe.

INTERESTING LONDON EXHIBITION

Invitation To Empire Artists

Money prizes are being offered to Empire painters who take part in a "British Art Exhibition" in London in the spring.

The exhibition will be open to all British Empire painters. There will be no entrance fee, no deduction of commission on sales. Artists will receive the total purchase money paid for their works.

The prizes offered are £200, £50 and £25.

Artists will be their own judges. A ballot will be taken daily.

Many applications have been made already. No more than two works can be submitted by an artist. No work must have been exhibited in London before.

Application for entry forms should be sent to the New Burlington Galleries, London, W. 1.

Messrs Tarrick Williams, R. A., Ethelbert White and Rex Whistler are on the Selection committee.

Books & Their Writers

THE CULT OF THE NUDE

Traditions Regarding The Origin Of The Order Of Naked Ascetics In India

(By R. P. MASANI, The "Times of India" Press, Bombay).

This essay by Mr. R. P. Masani, who is the President of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, was placed before the Nineteenth International Congress of Orientalists held in Rome last year. It cannot be gainsaid that during the last few years there is great interest evinced in the cult of the nude, and there are to-day various associations and societies in Europe and America devoted to the practice of the "Natural Life." As such, this contribution of Mr. Masani is very topical, and will appeal to a large number of readers.

In India, of course, the cult of nudity is no novelty. From times immemorial the Indian ascetics have wandered throughout the length and breadth of the country in nature's suit,—and they are doing so even now in the year of grace 1936. Nakedness, indeed, was the hall-mark of the true man of God. And this exactly is what distinguishes the Western philosophy of nakedness from its Eastern prototype. For to-day in the West, nudity is practised only for physical reasons,—to make the body more beautiful and more healthy. In the East, nudity is primarily spiritual, it indicates the final renunciation of all material things. 'Digambar' which is a prominent order of the Jains, itself means sky-clad. Under no circumstances will a Digambar Muni pollute his body with raiment.

It is evident thus, that the development of the Eastern cult of the nude is on distinctive lines, and is purely spiritual in its outlook and application. We have to go, therefore, to our ancient scriptures and Puranas, for the true elucidation of the doctrine as preached and practised in India. There is again the contradiction of the warlike votaries of the cult to be accounted for. The naked Nirbani and Udasi Gosavis have always been very martial, not to say truculent, and they, indeed, formed themselves into active battalions in the bad old days of strife and chaos.

The study of the subject is really fascinating, and a research in this field promises rich reward. One is afraid, however, that there is little either very erudite or original in this essay. In its thirty pages, Mr. Masani has only cursorily traversed over the province and though the brochure is certainly interesting, there is little that is enlightening. Mr. Masani of course, may well counter his critics by saying that he was in no wise offering them any fruit of special research in this paper. He was merely 'inviting the attention of the distinguished orientalists in the hope that it might elicit information or stimulate research in that direction.' (Page 3). This very well written paper is sure to whet the appetite of its reader, and we trust, that it will also succeed in encouraging further research in the field.

N. J.

(Continued on page 20)

A Savant's Symposium

Sir P. C. Ray's Memoirs

"LIFE AND EXPERIENCES OF A BENGALI CHEMIST." Vol. II. By Sir P. C. Ray. Price Rs. 4. Chuckerverty Chatterjee and Co., College Square, Calcutta).

This is the concluding volume of Sir P. C. Ray's 'magnum opus,' though one must respectfully protest against the author's observation in the preface, that it might prove to be his swan-song. For Sir Prafulla, though past the Biblical span of life, is as young and vigorous in spirit as ever. One need go no farther than the pages of this book to note the amazing vitality and versatility of its distinguished author. His interests are manifold: from malaria in the Bengal villages to the military burden of India, from chemistry, which is the 'goddess of his idolatry,' to the New Constitution, "which has spread a shiver of despair" among many,—all is grist to his mill. And on every topic he has some interesting and original remark to offer, some fresh light to throw. His conclusions, moreover, are based upon extensive critical reading and are supported by a mass of quotations. Sir P. C. Ray is never the arm-chair critic, nor does he indulge in empty rhetoric or high-sounding platitudes. His observations, therefore, always deserve very great respect, even if one may occasionally differ from him.

The present volume is divided, roughly, in five parts, viz., Education, Socio-Economic problems, Politico-Economic, Communalism, Miscellaneous. Part one, which the author puts under the apt heading "Impact of West with East' is easily the most important section of the book. The whole history of modern education has therein been traced from the earliest times. The comparative study in Chapter IV of the present position of primary education in the different countries of the world is particularly valuable. The second part begins with a searching analysis of "the mentality and psychology of the youth of Bengal.' The next two chapters are devoted to problems of sanitation, irrigation and floods. In the Politico-Economic section Sir Profulla is seen as an unsparing critic of the military octopus, and of the extravagance that is New Delhi. He has some scathing things to say in Chapter XI of the 'Demartialisation' of Indian people under British rule. The author's study of "Communalism" will be found of great topical interest. In his historical retrospect he conclusively proves that communalism was practically unknown before the dawn of the twentieth century. The thirty-pages devoted to this section are worth a perusal by all those interested in developing brotherly relations in the various communities in India. The 'Miscellaneous' and concluding part of the volume starts with a dissertation on "Law and its Administration" —surely a far cry for a chemist! But then it is fair target, since few of us escape its long arms. And after half a dozen other refreshing studies,—do not miss the 'Perils in a Cup of Tea' for anything, for Sir Profulla's diatribe against that much-maligned liquid will give your next cup an added flavour,—we come to the conclusion "The Verdict of History" which is a sort of political envoy of the distinguished author.

We have briefly referred to the various high-lighis of the book. For a proper appreciation of the author's views one must, of course, go over the richly laden pages of the "Life and Experiences." It is, let us say at once, not a 'good-night' reading. There are nothing of the asides and the anecdotes, the small talk and the big people, and such other delightful little details, which we are now accustomed to associate with a book of memories. Sir Profulla's fare is solid,—solid and sustaining. He is in every line, the venerable Guru of yore discoursing with a wealth of knowledge and depth of vision.

But if this is a high merit of the volume before us, in a sense it can be called its failing as well. For vainly does one scan the pages of the "Life and Experience" to get an intimate glimpse into the savant's life or to be enlightened by any particular experience of his. Perhaps Sir Profulla might have thought that his life itself was an "Open Book," whose pages, he who runs may read. At any rate the title is a misnomer: It might have been more appropriate to style it as the "Views and Observations."

In conclusion, one can only echo the observation made by 'Nature' on the appearance of the earlier volumes: "From beginning to end, the message of the book is one of the highest endeavour, pulsating with vitality and intellectual force."

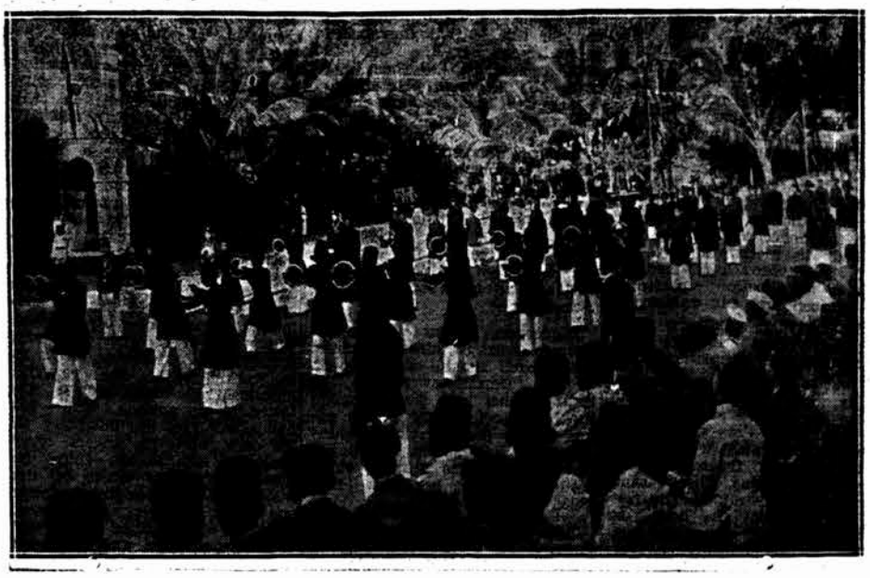
UNCLE SAM WARNS JAPAN

Interesting Article In "Indian Trade And Finance"

The current issue of "Indian Trade and Finance", contains an interesting article by M. P. Acharya on the growing textile competition between Japan and the United States. The Japanese, it would appear, have not only succeeded in capturing the colonial markets of other Powers for their manufactures, but have also given cause to the United States to suspect the Japanese designs on the Pacific coast. Coupled with the Japanese drive to gain the economic domination of China and keeping its doors closed to other Powers, has come the news that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington has received a warning from the U.S.A. Foreign Office.

Dr. Kurt Mattusch surveys in an article the economic position of the post-war Europe and Prof. M. H. Vaswani contributes an article on "the Reserve Bank and Agriculture." Another article reviews the position of Steel Industry in India.

The journal, which is edited by Mr. N. C. Sharma, is well brought out and maintains a good standard throughout. It is a useful publication for students of economics and businessmen, who desire to keep in touch with the day to day happenings in the financial world.



Drill by students of the Marine College and Seamen's Orphanage at Novha at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the institution held on Sunday last.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Mehta Revises History—Incorrigible Antiquarians—Exercise Neutral Benevolence—Patiala Maharaja Nearer Realities—Tagore's Outspoken Thoughts—Dr. Chandulal Desai Cries Down Art—And Gropes For Manhood!—Gobind Vallabh Pant, Muthulaxmi Reddy, H. Chattopadhyaya—Bring Up The Rear

Sjt. N. C. Mehta, member of the great Service, has acquired appreciable repute by investing his scholarly leisure in the collection and examination of old Indian paintings. He has thus the title to the presidentship of the Society in Delhi conducted by the Ukil brothers as an "All-India" Fine Arts and Crafts Society. It would appear that it is considered unnecessary for persons in the position of Sjt. Mehta to cultivate acquaintance with movements in art, questions, principles and problems in art outside the age-long platitudes touched by Havellism thirty or more years ago. Sjt. Mehta's outlook has been, naturally and essentially, archaeological, antiquarian and romantic. Syt. Mehta is not associated, except perhaps as patron and adviser, with any particular art movement or aspect of the modern movements in art. He is, therefore, free of the responsibility of knowing and enunciating the decisive fundamentals of art.

Sjt. Mehta's History

Like almost every romantic antiquarian, thrown to surface prominence by Havellism, Sjt. Mehta considers himself free to revise history. No one familiar with Syt. Mehta's mental outlook in art would expect him to go outside the respectable limits of academic slogans. But Syt. Mehta claims recognition as a historian and scholar and he should have known that the date when India was "first" reminded of its artistic heritage preceded the date he assigns to the "revival" of Moghul and Rajput paintings by at least half a century. It is futile to examine at length his disapproval of "alien ideas which even in Europe were beginning to fade and lose their vitality". The simple reason is that Syt. Mehta immediately reconciles it with appreciation of work which "brings Indian art directly within the orbit of the artistic activities of the Western world!"

New Synthesis Of Art

It is the nebulous, indecisive, exclusive archaisms and romance patented and preached by the "first" emergence of Havellism that devitalised the much-advertised "revival". And, it is indisputaby the nation-wide campaign led from Bombay, against romantic archaisms and exclusive tenets of Havellism, that made the first definite and heroic attempt to bring Indian art "directly within the orbit of the artistic activities of the Western world." If Syt. Mehta now begins to realise the absurdity of the exclusive tenets of discredited Havellism he should give up the vain attempts to reconcile them with the new synthesis of art initiated in Bombay. Havellism reacted to and originated from Hellenism. The new outlook in art courageously enunciated by Bombay rejects the exclusiveness of Havellism as well as of Hellenism. Bombay is, therefore, in no sense of the term "only a provincial phase" of Havell'sm. It is a nation-wide protest against the reckless archaic exclusiveness of Havellism.

National Initiative.

The principles and fundamentals of art it has heroically fought for are now, tacitly, of course, accepted by the most violently ardent exponents of Havellism. It was not "only a provincial phase". It was representative of a nation-wide protest and re-awakening.

Syt. Mehta must, therefore, realise that he is not speaking of art or of nation-wide movements and fundamentals of art when he is describing the courageous work of national reconstruction in art with such feeble and empty jargon about the "provincial" phase. Bombay's contribution has been less "provincial" and exclusive than Havellism. Its demand for the new synthesis in art is a definite step towards national reconstruction in art. He has spoken and pleaded for a "national Indian art gallery" in Delhi.

The "Deluge".

It would appear that his ideas about art and particularly about "National Indian art" are not of the tone and character that would inspire national confidence in the proposal. Lest Syt. Mehta might make the mistake, I am citing no less a person than Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. In a recent article on "Stray thoughts on Modern Art In India," Dr. Tagore admits that the copying of the past-rendered fashionable by Havell'sm—was "unfortunate and now the whole country is deluged with cheap imitations." Bombay was not only the first to protest against the deluge, it was the first to protest against the devitalising inhibitions of exclusive Havellism, to enunciate definitely the fundamental principles of vital art to see and seek art in life and life in art, not art in painting from paintings and worse from 'Shastras!"

Courage Of Conviction

Syt. Mehta ought to know those who have undertaken responsibility for helping modern Indian art and artists have undertaken the task of cultivating the courage of their convictions. It is not surprising that Syt. Mehta should have failed, moreover to note the Maharaja of Patiala's point of view which is, compared with his learned disquisition, nearer realities. His Highness observed, rightly, that the decay in Indian art was "no more than a reflection of the decay of Indian Society." The exhibition was, according to the Maharaja, "a stock-taking" to enable them "to correct wrong developments and arrest the growth of false ideas and check tendencies which divorce art from the fundamentals of life," not for the parade of antiquated jargon.

Finally, Syt. Mehta is reported to have duly praised the Government for the support it had given to the "new Indian art movement." What is exactly the Government support Syt. Mehta is referring to? Is it the kind of support that has rendered every art institution in India, official, and non-official, unfit to decorate New Delhi or India House? Or is it the kind of Government support that emanates six thousand miles away from the soil and environment of the new Indian art movement?

National Art In Delhi

Syt. Mehta should thus see that he is, in his historic conception, theories, outlook and knowledge of the conditions of art actually existing in India planets removed from art realities. As President of the "All-India" Fine Arts And Crafts Society he should have been better and more decisively informed As the champion of the "National" Indian art gallery he should have thought it essential to circulate the projected scheme for national approval outside the "All-India" institute at Delhi.

Dr. Desai's "Manhood"!

Dr. Chandulal Desai has not yet given up the exciting task of crying down art. His magnificent gesture and excuse have been that he seeks from the nation's youth manhood. Art, he is suddenly indignant to notice, does not give that virtue. Like Syt. Mehta he also cites history personally revised by him. He seems to consider national art to be almost synonymous with national downfall and degradation. To a politician of his eminence it would be useless to speak about the political importance of art. His rulers know it better. Nor is it helpful to remind him that art reflects, as the Patiala Maharaja said rightly, the conditions of the society where it originates.

Political—Social "Manhood"!

But it is possible perhaps to awaken him to the perspective of national realities by the method of the wise old and ever young Socrates. It is possible to lead him gently to truth. May one ask him whether he has sought manhood in politics? Has he campaigned against the deep-rooted evils of social life in India which corrode every vestige of manhood? Has he examined the economic conditions which suppress every symptom of the aspiring freedom of the young manhood of the nation? Has he proclaimed against the profiteering lawyers, doctors, industrialists, financiers, religious "swamis" and saints, teachers, leaders and journalists who enchain and not seldom destroy the young manhood of the nation? If he has, he has like almost all, aspiring art and artists, failed. If has not, if has subserved the existing conditions, he has no title to cry down those who follow his eminent but aimless if not entirely reactionary lead. Would it be quite irrelevant to point out that Dr. Hardikar is a better and more effective exponent of Dr. Desai's gospel? Dr. Desai must realise that it is vain to make of art a scapegoat for the present political social and economic impasse and incomppetence.

Moral Indignation Against The Art

Syt. Gobind Vallabh Pant and Srimati Muthulaxmi Reddy's moral indignation against the "singing" and "dancing" girls reveal the same outlook on art detached from its, social, political and economic context. The mid-victorian romance and slur on art still persist. The conclusions of modern intellectual and cultural, social and economic thought and science carry no weight with those whose ardent obscurantism would leave India in stagnating isolation—morbidly brooding over its age-old sacrosanet and "unique" social customs and its past cultural glories—obstinately refusing to face the present.

Poetic Gesture

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya brings up the rear of incorrigible antiquarians. He has, obviously, not yet outgrown the Irish "renaissance." Like Dr. James H. Cousins, he seldom misses the chance to mention it with pathetic fondness. He makes the brave attempt to give it currency with Soviet shine. But, his recent articles have shown the intellectual response they have evoked. They date him as effectively as his play "Tukaram." Nowhere is this obscure mental cast more vividly revealed than in his jejune reference to the "essentially selfish musical instruments" and to the "Bengal School" which did not draw its sustenance, as he imagines, from the "hoary caves of Ajanta" My friends who have already registered their protests would want me to elaborate them. Mr. Chattopadhyaya is, they forget, the rule, not an exception. He only brings up the rear. And, if we are ever to step forward, as a nation, we must attack the army of incorrigible antiquarians and romancing obscurantists who vitiate the mind of the nation, not its individual stray, members.

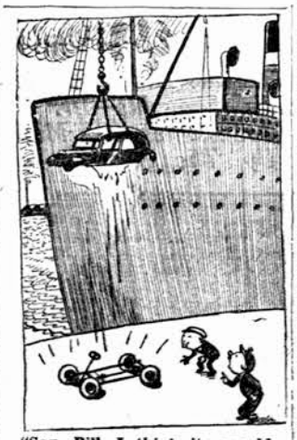
The Picture shows, from left to right, Kikugoro Onoye, celebrated Kabuki player, Mr. Fedor Chaliapin, internationally known bass singer, and Miss Dasya, daughter, photographed at the private room of the Kabuki actor in the Kabukiza Theatre when the famous bass singer called on the theatre to witness the famous Kabuki plays.

CLINICS: The Dog Of Paris

By RENE MARIA PAILLARD

In the Quartier St. Augustin in Paris there is one of the most exclusive beauty parlours in the city. Its patrons arrive on foot or in magnificent cars to have skin treatment, their hair shampooed, for a reducing course, or for their tails to be combed,—for it is a canine clinic.

When I paid the institution a visit a valet was carrying in his arms a tiny dog with bulbous eyes and the distended stomach of the gourmet. The hair, such as it was, of this hideous specimen of the friend of man recalled the sad spectacle of the gallant who has only a few surviving hairs to spread over his pate. It was neurasthenic hair, resigned and hopeless. Every kind of dog that nature or the skill of man has contrived to deform is to be found among the patients. They all wear that sorrowful air that one sees in the overdressed children of the rich. But there were no spaniels, no great danes, no noble greyhounds or mastiffs, none of the dogs known for their speed, fidelity or courage. Nor were there any of those engaging mongrels of the streets who grace their bastard state with intelligence and discretion, and who have been described so touchingly by Dr. Axel Munthe in his "Story of San Michele".—They were all of them aristocratic deformities, grotesques from far-distant lands; a pekinese like a dishevelled pianist, a degenerate hound with a philosopher's forehead, wheezy pomeranians as pompous as "prima donnas," and constipated griffons with watery eyes. Only one or two chows were there to save the honour of the canine race. They all hurried in as if they knew the door well, and paused on their way to make use of it.



"Say, Bill, I think it would have been better if we had bound the rope round the wheels".

I Flee From The Place

I made up my mind to see the inside of this strange establishment. A nurse in horn spectacles received me in an office, the walls of which were plastered with photographs of women well-known on the films and in society. I gave as my reason for my visit a story of having a dog that was too fat and that I wanted him slimmed down, but that I wanted to see the place before definitely making up my mind to send him along.

In a basement with steaming tiled walls thirty dogs of all sizes were rolling about in a sweat with piteous eyes and tongues hanging out. Some were wrapped in long mauve or beige coats, others were being massaged vigorously. In a corner a patient was sleeping off a too-rich meal. Beside him was a poodle with a face like an old moustached cabby. Its tail stood up on end brandishing a tuft of hair so well combed as to look artificial. Occasionally it looked at its neighbours with melancholy contempt.

I fled from the place. As I passed an open door I looked into a waiting-room for mistresses and kennel-maids, and I caught the words: "Mine suffers from hypertension—he sits in the car all day and doesn't walk enough."

Thieving-A Regular Trade

There are some other institutions in Paris concerned with dogs, but of a rather different character from the one described above. These, and there are three or four of them, specialise in the theft of expensive dogs. The headquarters of the combined concern are in an unobtrusive cafe in the Boulevard Rochechouart. Their methods are simple. One member of the gang drives slowly along the street, the second watches the pavement. A dog which has been left by its owner outside a shop is quickly snapped up.

It is also easy unnoticed to cut the lead of a dog trotting behind his mistress in a crowd, and to throw it quickly into the car which drives up. Male dog-owners are never chosen as victims, for they keep more careful watch and more quickly take up the pursuit of the thief.

After the theft the gang quietly waits for an advertisement to appear in the evening papers. For the finding of a lost dog the reward offered may well be 500 francs (about £6). But more than that is usually obtainable. For the "honest finder," a third accomplice, spins such a convincing story of his unemployment and his many children that the fortunate owner of the restored animal cheerfully puts down an additional 100 or 150 francs.

A hundred-and-fifty pedigree dogs are stolen every month in Paris, which would make a minimum of 75,000 francs, or over £300, in rewards. But the organisation has other sources of income. It has its beauty-parlour, too, though somewhat different from the dog clinic of the rich.....Their long hair is cut short, tails and ears may be docked. Peroxide of hydrogen produces light patches or markings. Artificial colours render invaluable service. Dogs which enter the beauty parlour as mongrels emerge as pedigree animals. A quiet dog after three or four weeks' systematic treatment becomes temperamental. Uncivilised curs are converted into delicate aristocrats.

Police Helplessness

The organisation also buys young dogs under three months old whose markings are not yet plain. Intermediaries, often waiters in doubtful night-clubs, procure customers. An acquaintanceship is struck up, and the "owner" of the dog lets it be known that the animal is really a valuable creature, but stolen. He is willing to sell him for a mere song. The The trick always works, and the "mere song" is usually ten times the usual price for a dog of that breed.

The police knew all about the dog thieves, but can do little or nothing, since it is almost impossible to produce proof of its activities.

And so the two dog clinics of Paris flourish, the one mulcts the rich with the enterprise of criminality, the other in the full odour of respectability.

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Abdulhusen Abedealli Gillisagar, winner of the gold medal from Karachi Young Men's Bohra Association for the best essay on "What Would I had done if I were a Bohra Dictator."

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HOLY PUSHKAR: THE CITY OF BRAHMA

From Time Immemorial This Most Sacred Place Of Pilgrimage In All Rajputana Has Drawn Immense Crowds Of Pious Hindus From The Four Corners Of India To Its Pool Of Miraculous Healing And Sin-Cleansing Properties

To see the very spirit of India—India with the lid off, one might say—it is only necessary to go to Pushkar, in Rajputana. Here in that old town on the banks of the most sacred lake in the country, is India as she was before the Moghul invasion or the spread of western civilization with its attendant, cinemas, motor cars, high school education and political unrest, writes Frances Stewart in "Indian State Railways Magazine"

There are no motor cars in Pushkar, for there is only one road through the town, and that, except for the time of the great annual fair, when it is cleared and swept, is several feet deep in the sand which creeps in from the surrounding desert.

No European lives at Pushkar, and there is hardly a building in the place which does not date back a hundred years or more.

The town itself stands on the banks of the sacred lake; dirty, overcrowded, picturesque and evil; a confusion of narrow streets and alleyways, open drains, beautifully carved doorways and balconies, blank walls, barred windows, magnificent archways, great flights of steps leading down to the water's edge, shrines, temples, and yet more temples. It is a town of temples and shrines, gods and goddesses, pilgrims and priests. Every deity in the Hindu religion seems to have at least one niche reserved for him or her.

There are five important temples at Pushkar. The largest and most famous of these is that of Brahma, the Creator. This is the only temple in India dedicated to this, the greatest of all the Hindu gods

Mythical History

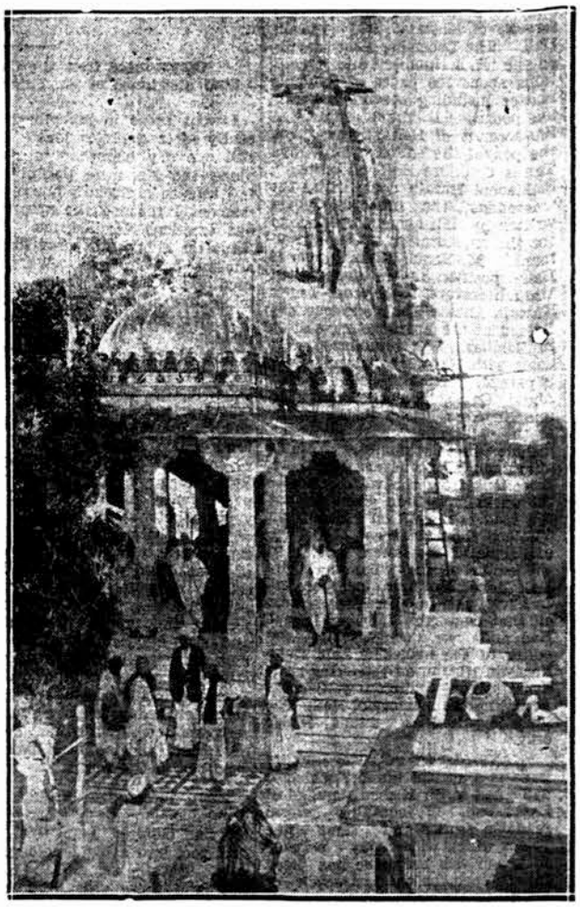
The history of Pushkar is almost entirely mythical. The belief is that, long before the creation, Brahma, having called together the other gods, was debating as to where they should hold a special sacrificial ceremony known as the "Yana," when a lotus blossom which he held, slipped from between his fingers and fell to earth He at once decided that the spot where the flower alighted should be the site of the sacrifice, and named Pushkar after the lotus. The sacrifice could not be held, however, without the presence of Savitri, Brahma's wife, as, according to the Hindu religion, the wife is the part of the man, and must be by his side during religious ceremonies.

The gods sent messenger after messenger for the absent goddess until at last, even the gods having a limit to their patience, Brahma decided to take another wife for the occasion, and so proceeded with the sacrifice. This so enraged Savitri when she eventually did arrive, that she ascended one of the four sentinel hills which Brahma had placed around the lake to preserve its sanctity, and refused to come down again. Pilgrims to this day climb to the top of the steep, conical hill, and lay offerings at the shrine of the insulted goddess.

These four hills, all more or less the same height and shape, rising steeply from the low sand hills at their foot are an extraordinary geographical feature of Pushkar.

We hear nothing more of Pushkar until the 10th or 11th century, when a prince, out hunting, stopped to quench his thirst at the lake. No sooner did he touch the sacred water, than he became cured of a skin disease from which he had been suffering many years.

There is also a story of some old and ugly Brahmins who became young and handsome as soon as they had bathed in the lake.



Temple of Brahma, Pushkar. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine")

Miraculous Healing Properties

Pushkar lake is still believed to have divine power and all the year round, but especially during the great bathing fair in the autumn, thousands of pilgrims come to bathe in its holy waters, as they have done since time immemorial.

How the temples and idols of Pushkar survived the Moghul occupation of Rajputana in the 16th and 17th centuries, is a mystery. The Mohammedan armies swept the country-side from end to end, destroying idols, carrying away the precious stones which decorated the shrines, pulling down temples and constructing mosques from their ruins. In Ajmer, not seven miles distant, there is hardly a sacred Hindu building of pre-Moghul days left standing, but here in Pushkar, the very centre of the Hindu religion in Rajputana, there are temples and bathing ghats dating back seven and eight hundred years.

There is a mosque in the town, said to have been erected in the reign of the last of the Moghuls, the bigotted Aurangzebe, but it is an insignificant stucco and plaster affair, hiding apologetically among a wealth of magnificent temples and resthouses.

Pushkar Lake itself is, ordinarily about three miles in circumference. The last two years, however, owing to abnormally heavy rainfall, it has risen twelve to fourteen feet, and has flooded much of the lower lying country around, and submerged many of the steps and platforms from which the pilgrims bathe.

Bathing Ghats

Round the lake, in a great semi-circle, are the bathing ghats, backed by the temples and resthouses for pilgrims. Some of these ghats are public; others belong to wealthy Rajput families, or to the Ruling Princes of Rajputana.

As one stands on the steps of Queen Mary's Ghat, reserved during the bathing fair for ladies of the upper classes, all the lakeside buildings are visible, their balconies and steps of marble, yellow sandstone, or old brickwork washed white or blue or yellow, reflected in the waters of the lake. Immediately on the right the old Maratha Temples raises its battered dome above the steps of the Ghow Ghat, the most important of the public bathing places. Beyond, the snow-white balconies and walls of the private bathing place of the Princes of Bharatpur rise sheer from the water. Opposite, Alwar Ghat is reflected in the lake. To the left, beyond the palace-like Gwalior Ghat, the oldest and most picturesque of these royal bathing places, stands the white-washed turreted building belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. Bundi Ghat, is, owing to the floods, almost under water.

Crocodiles infest the lake, but

(Continued on page 21)

Alembic
GLYCODIN
TERP-VASAKA

Cough ... Cough ... no rest at night ... an aching chest ... a whispering voice ... a breakdown ... tuberculosis ... bronchitis ... who knows what's coming?

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

URDU PERIODICALS

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore)—This is perhaps the only Urdu magazine which has brought out a special issue in honour of the literary services of Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali. The December issue is called the "Hali Number" and it contains about 100 pages of readable matter including several interesting poems. In the beginning a life-account of Hali appears from the pen of the editor. M. Vahya Tanha describes Hali "as a man". S. Maobul Husain deals with the "Musaddas", the immortal poem written by Hali about 60 years ago for the amelioration of the Musalmans. M. Yaqub Khan discusses Hali's position in the domain of Urdu literature, as a prose-writer. Khwaja Ahmad Abbas's speech delivered at the broadcasting station in Bombay, is reproduced. It deals with Hali as a reformer and a patriot. Tributes paid by Sir Abdul Qadir, Moulvi Abdul Haq and Sir Ross Masud to the writer of the "Musaddas" have also been included in this number. Hali's autograph also adorns this issue. Selections from the various poetical works have been given so that the readers may form their own opinions about the poet. At the end some of the letters written to the editor of the "Zamana" by Hali have also been incorporated. In short, this number gives almost all that is worth knowing about Hali and we congratulate the editor of the magazine Lala Daya Narayan Nigam, on rendering such a useful contribution towards perpetuating the memory of Hali. The issue is priced at annas twelve only.

"KANWAL" (Agra)—The January issue is a special number which is dedicated to Sir Kishen Parshad of Hyderabad. It contains several readable stories and some fine poems which will repay perusal. Although this magazine has been in existence for the last seven or eight months only, yet it is gratifying to see that it has secured the literary co-operation of writers and poets of the calibre of Joshi, Simab, Rag, Latifuddin Ahmad, Ishrat Lacknawi, Aga Qizilbash, and others. In this number Sarup Rani Nigar, Mahir, and Shahid Ahmad write interesting articles and stories. The text of a masnavi entitled "Sihr-e-Ma'ana" which was composed about 150 years ago, is published with a suitable introduction by Maulana Simab. The annual subscription of this magazine is Rs. 3. It is edited by Mr. Manzar Siddiqi, a son of Maulana Simab Akbarabadi.

"NIGAR" (Lucknow)—The Febary issue opens with a long discussion on the question of "Khilafat and Imamat" in which the editor expounds his personal views on this controversial subject. He is right in saying that these things were purely political and had no religious significance. The masterly exposition of a thorny question is thought-provoking indeed and can go a great way in removing the dissensions that are prevailing between the two great Islamic factions, the shias and the sunnis, provided these questions are understood in their right perspective: "Gau Hatya" is a very interesting story and is very well-written. Wasi Ahmed's article entitled "Sin Shin and Suad" gives interesting reminiscences of Sultan, Shad and Safir. There are several other readable articles in this number.

"KAUSAR" (Bangalore)—The issue for February contains several articles and poems. The editor's effort to make Urdu popular in a distant place like Mysore, is certainly commendable, but he should try to gradually raise the standard of contributions so that the magazine may be a source of inspiration for all those interested in Urdu.

A Kanarese School Master

(Reproduced from the Concani anthology 'Vonvlo' with the kind assistance of Mr. Putappa S. Nadkarni.)

I went home in my village recently after a pretty long time and one day happened to pass along the Kanarese School on my way to a friend's house. The moment I reached the spot various emotions assailed me. The Kanarese School appeared like an ancient banyan-tree. We gathered there, rested for a little while like a little crowd of birds and flew away scattered on the wind.

How charming appear those days of the past, days of childhood. The little fraternity of school friends (the majority of children wore 'langoti' for their dress which literally justified the use of the term 'fraternity'*)! Raku Nagappa, Uddanda Bomappa, Shiva Bhagi, Krishna Hariyappa Shetty—who could tell where the possessors of these names are to be reclaimed? One of them could well have set himself up as motor car cleaner, another become 'shanbhog' after passing the mulki examination and still another ploughing perhaps a furrow in God knows what strange corner of the earth. Someone out of them, may have been destined to assist in a grocer's shop while another, despite all I could imagine, may have said good-bye to the world.

Then, those girls—Sushila Kulkarni has long been married and has had children, I am told. Married, too, into a big landlord's family. Sushila was a 'Gaud Saraswat' and those girls attended as a rule the Marathi School but she was about the only exception to this rule. There was, too, the school-teacher Sheshgiri's girl, Pyari. She was a 'calaunte' (temple-bayadere) and I couldn't imagine whether she married since or lived on her beauty. I could hardly recognise any of these and if I set out to do it the task would be about as feasible as discovering where I was born and whose son or daughter in a previous birth. To think that oblivion should screen out of my life all those school friends of mine whose single harsh phrase made me cry....

However I could never put out of my mind the Kanarese school and my teacher of the second form, Timappa. I received the news that Timappa has been pensioned off after thirty years' active service. But to write out the chronicle of the regime of this veteran would be a task involved in the compilation of the Mahabharata. I have been Timappa's pupil for one whole year and I would beg leave to describe here a couple of episodes out of the crowd of those harvested during contact with the celebrity.

Many of Timappa's ex-pupils have graduated out of colleges, been elevated to high positions in life. A couple of them might even have entered the I.C.S. But they have, alias, forgotten all about him. If I, of course, had been admitted to the I.C.S. I would have attributed my success not to any of the colleges but to this school-teacher who trained my intelligence into the path of success (colleges are known to play the peacock with the single I.C.S. feather). It was, too, Timappa's greatest misfortune that I did not join the I.C.S. but let that pass.

Although Timappa appeared as a terror to those children who did not do their lessons, he was more than a friend to those who pleased him. He could never discriminate between his own children and the school children by pampering the former and spanking the latter. I have heard said that he punished his own children by starving them overnight if they shirked their studies. He was a strict disciplinarian. He was very religious too. Because, he gave, like his colleagues, 5 marks each for regular attendance and the anna for school fee: but also added a special 5 marks for children who brought in flowers for his pantheon. The lure of the extra marks made us rob other people's gardens when flowers could not be obtained in our own.

He insisted, although himself he was shabbily dressed, that children should be clean and in trim. He gave 5 marks for copy-work executed without staining the fingers or minimum staining with ink. But the dirty purple ink would always stain despite every precaution. We used, therefore, to suck our fingers before submitting them for the teacher's inspection. One day, he suspected and instead of ordering to show fingers he ordered our tongues to be put out. That gave our whole show away. The tongues of several of the children looked as though they had sucked the 'jambul' fruit.

Timappa's 'qualifications' consisted of a pass in the mulki exam. The other 'trained' teachers looked down upon poor Timappa very much as the B.A.s do the mere Matriculates or motor-drivers the motor car cleaners. Even amongst the 'trained' the hierarchy of 'completers' treated the two-yearers as distinctly inferior to the members of the species. But we were convinced that in mathematics and practical knowledge (which included buying vegetables) Timappa could any day excel the 'trained'. Timappa too was a bit of a poetic improviser and I would feel terribly guilty if this fact were not duly recorded. There was some fun in the class one day when the lessons were being read. One of the boys started faltering over 'sabkar shige....sabkar shige' when Timappa instantly recited the line:

Sabkar shige, bhakri bhajun dige'

and beat the tune by plying his cane on the pupil's palm.

Another time, Timappa casually told a colleague that his wife relished a particular dish (the lady was in an interesting condition). One of the boys who averaged the highest punishment in the class overheard the talk. Next day the boy brought the delicacy and placed it on the teacher's desk. That day marked the end of the contact of the teacher's cane with the boy's back. This apparently encouraged another boy to make a present of drumsticks. The teacher accepted it but removed a stick out of the bundle and hit him with the warning 'you mustn't bring these things in the class' (which meant they could be brought in at home).

There were two reasons why Timappa behaved as he did. Firstly, because the impression might be created amongst the children that the teacher could be bribed away from punishing; and secondly he was intimidated with the picture of the Inspector in a surprise visit wondering whether he was in Timappa's class or in a vegetable bazaar.

There is, however, a blemish which I regarded with disfavour in Timappa although I would not hold him completely responsible for it. He never punished the children of the Mamlatdar, the Fouzdar and the Ranger: in addition to that, he punished children who presumed to complain about those children. In the result, these children of the officials ruled in the school room with the power that their parents made itself felt in the village

How Timappa stuck to the one school for 30 years as though it was leased out to him was a matter for popular wonderment. The magic power consisted in the lavish hospitality to which the Inspector was treated. Every time the Inspector visited he was practically drowned in a sea of milk and ghee. In addition the request, "Since you have honoured the village with a visit you can't go without sampling our local fruit" would put a finishing touch.

Finally, I could only conclude with the fervent hope that Timappa who had once been my teacher may long enjoy his well-earned pension.

*This has reference to the Marathi Konkan word for intimate friendship.

A PEEP INTO THE SPIRITUAL UNCONSCIOUS

The quest of the unconscious, though rarely attempted, is always of absorbing interest. Mr. M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmad, the principal of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, and author of several philosophical works, has, by the present volume, rendered valuable services to the subject of dreams. The first six chapters deal with the various theories regarding dreams, their origin and various aspects connected with them. In the subsequent chapters the author has dealt with the aetiology of dreams, the process of dreaming and dream-material. The experiences appended at the end of the volume will be of special interest to those who are sceptical regarding the genuineness of the phenomena, and are always led to attribute them to physical causes.

The author has done great service to the cause of Spiritualism also, by recording instances about the visits of discarnate entities. The attempt with which the present volume is written is, as desired by the author, sure to be fulfilled and it will prove of great use to the investigators of the phenomena of dreams. It contains much thought-provocating material, both theoretical and practical. The concluding paragraph will be of special significance to those who hold that the world of physical environment is the only one and everything is to be judged in terms of economic values during the span of life on this planet. A striking experience changed the whole course of his life, as the author states, and shockingly awakened him to the possible existence of much higher values than merely economical or physical ones. The book is highly philosophical and the author deserves to be congratulated upon its publication.

V. D. RISHI.

HOLY PUSHKAR

(Continued from page 19)

because at Pushkar all life is sacred, nothing can be done to reduce their numbers although many goats, cows, and even an occasional pilgrim are carried off every year. Last year a leading councillor of Pushkar, whose valuable cow had been fatally mauled by a crocodile, offered a reward of five rupees per "maggar" to anyone who would remove these creatures without hurting or inconveniencing them in any way, to some other piece of water. Needless to say, no one accepted this offer.

Annual Fair

During the great bathing fair held in the month of Kartik, which corresponds to our October or November, according to the time of the full moon, thousands upon thousands of Hindus from all parts of India come to wash away their sins in the Sacred Lake.

The nearest railway station is Ajmer, and during the Fair, and for several days preceding it, the road between Ajmer and Pushkar, a road which winds steeply over the Nagh Pahar Pass and then through the wild rock and desert country beyond, is an endless procession of people on foot, in tongas, on camels, donkeys or diminutive ponies, in bullock carts, and in lorries, taxis and private cars. Everyone is happy. Everyone is in his or her best clothes. The women, packed like sardines in the bullock carts, keep up an endless singing in their high nasal voices. There is a holiday spirit abroad. Forgotten are all grievances, poverty, and dissatisfaction. To many of the country people this is the only relaxation in the whole year. To the village women, tied to a life of endless drudgery and child-bearing, Pushkar Fair comes as the one excitement in a hard, monotonous existence.

Every resthouse in the town is soon crowded. People camp upon door steps, in side-lanes, or upon the very step of the bathing ghats. Others make their way through the town to the sand hills beyond, where they take up their abode in bullock carts, in tents, or merely squat down upon the sand, using the shade thrown by their camels, or by some more fortunate neighbour's tent or cart. Here they remain for one glorious week, enjoying every minute of the time, in spite of the cold at night, the heat of the sun by day, and the dust and sand which cover everything at hand in dense clouds, visible for miles, above the town and the huge encampment.

It is a wonderful sight. Where but a few days before has been merely yellow sand, there are now thousands of people, cooking, sleeping, eating, buying and selling. Doctors, dentists, old clothes dealers, vegetable sellers, owners of performing animals, brass, copper and silver smiths, and grain merchants erect tents or matting booths, and do a roaring trade.

Cattle Market

Though first and foremost a religious festival, Pushkar Fair has, like most other Hindu fairs, developed into a market for cattle horses and camels, especially the latter, for camels are used more in Rajputana than in most other parts of India.

There are usually between eight and ten thousand of these animals camped out on the sand hills, and presenting an extraordinary spectacle. As far as the eye can see there are camels; baby camels, tottering unsteadily on ridiculous long legs; old camels, scarred by years of toil, whose owners are ready to part with them for a ten-rupee note; slender headed trotting camels from Jodhpur or Bikaner, moving with long easy swing before the critical eyes of would-be purchasers. Many of these will fetch anything up to six hundred rupees, while other magnificent animals, trained from birth to obey the slightest wish of their owners, have merely come to take part in the camel show which is held on the last day of the fair, and could not be bought for any price.

The horses are not such a fine lot as are seen at the fairs in the Punjab and United Provinces; the majority of them being curly eared Marwari or Kathiawar ponies. The richness of their coverings—blue bead collars, red saddle clothes and a generous sprinkling of gilt embroidery and tassels—hide a multitude of faults in make and shape.

A Weird Spectacle

There is no more weird and beautiful sight in India than Pushkar on the last night of the Fair, when the full moon, glowing red through the haze of dust and sand, shines down on the vast encampment of men and beasts, and on the sacred lake where thousands of pilgrims crowd the bathing ghats. The glow of camp fires stab the darkness, and on the lake, little lights, resting upon rafts of sticks and leaves, and launched by young girls, float away to the waiting gods, bearing the hopes and prayers of their owners.

All night long the laughter and singing of the pilgrims mingles with the neighing of horses, gurgling of camels and the clash and bang of the gongs and bells of the temples. Every now and then a brass band breaks discordantly into a parody of "God save the King" or "The British Grenadiers."

There is no time for sleep for the moon will soon be on the wane, and then a whole long year must pass before the next great fair at Pushkar.

GRAPHOLOGY

What Your Handwriting Tells

(By G. W. MOHILE)

"Graphology is the science of reading character by handwriting and a little knowledge of it is an entertaining possession, since it enables you to discover many of the characteristics of the people you meet in every day life."

Signature

Begin with the study of signatures. If the signature of a man or a woman slants upwards to the right, it means that the writer is optimistic and ambitious. Handwriting which slants downwards denotes pessimism and a lack of ambition. Flourishes in a signature often mean originality, while a straight line below it speaks of a steady, dependable nature. A wavy line under a signature usually means that the writer has a keen sense of humour.

If letters incline to the left (often called back handwriting) a cold, instance and rather calculating nature is suggested. Inclining to the right signifies that the writer has an affectionate disposition, while upright letters indicate that the heart is ruled by the head.

The size of the letters in handwriting also denotes character. People who write a very small hand have great powers of concentration as a rule and a love of detail; large writing tells of broad mindedness. Medium writing belongs to the modest. If there are wide spaces you may expect generosity, if the spacing is very close, you must beware of miserly instincts. Medium spaces denote care in all matters connected with money.

General Style

If the handwriting is very fine like that generally connected with copy-books, the writer probably has little personality and still less will power. Thick heavy writing speaks of a strong character not easily led, writing that is even in pressure belongs to the energetic person.

Capitals which are well made without flourish or embellishment, stand for culture and good taste. Those which are formed like printed letters denote that the writer has the artistic temperament.

Enjoy a healthy head of hair by using YAFFI'S HAIR RESTORER. This delightful preparation gives tone and style to the most awkward head of hair. It cures baldness, removes dandruff, prevents falling hair and gives an energizing effect to the brain. Besides it does not stain the hat or pillow cover.

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Sold Everywhere.

Do Educated Women Make Good Wives?

If Marriage With An Educated Girl Is A Gamble At The Least, It Is A Gamble With At Least The Odds And Even And If You Yourself Are Reasonable, The Dice Is Decidedly Weighted In Your Favour.

(By P. N. MOHILE)

The marrying season is now fairly on, especially amongst us Hindus, and thousands of youths all over the country, during the next three months, will take the 'fateful step that makes or breaks a man's life'. And yet strange or improbable as it may at first sight appear, very few, except a small intelligent minority, either grasp or seriously reflect upon the different aspects of the problem of marriage.

Most of our Indian marriages are 'arranged affairs'. In the higher and more educated classes there is now-a-days an apparent element of 'choice'—but the conditions around us are so peculiar—that this choosing is little else than 'not saying no'. What with the barbed wire entanglements of our castes and sub-castes with our social systems which divide marriageable men and women into two hide-bound, water-tight compartments, for fear of being 'spoiled'—the more modern ways even of choosing a wife are barely more than farcical!

Unjustified Aspersions

Under these circumstances, the question as to whether an educated girl makes a good wife becomes highly interesting to those about to marry. Many of our modern youths are, even so late in the day, afraid of marrying educated girls, unless they themselves are financially well-off, for it is one of those curiously wrong beliefs that persist, in spite of all arguments to the contrary, that an educated wife is more or less 'a White Elephant'—fine to look at, good for exhibition, but useless for the hard realities of modern life, and, what becomes a more serious consideration, too costly to maintain in these times of financial depression.

"She won't do any house-work, her powders and lip-sticks not to speak of the costly silk sarees, will eat up all my income—what should we then live upon." is a comment that is heard often enough."

There is very little of truth in all these comments. Undoubtedly what ordinarily is understood by the term 'a college girl', now and then does come under this category, but the average educated modern girl is more responsible than we modern youths give her credit for. This is not mere theory, but actual observation has convinced every impartial observer that so far as bearing and sharing the burden of life is concerned, the educated woman will stand comparison with her less educated sister; while so far as the intelligent conduct, planning, and running of the home is concerned, she is head and shoulders above her uneducated sister.

"Oh! but they cannot cook—and you know I cannot afford to engage a cook—and feed two women—."

This too is a half-truth which is worse than a lie. The truth is that up to this time, the girls who have been educated were girls from aristocratic families, they were not required to work in their homes, consequently untrained for it—and hence arose the present popular belief that education unfits a woman for homework. The present system of education too must bear a very large portion of the blame, for it is well-known it creates a distaste for manual labour. But, now that middle and poorer classes are giving education to their girls, this state of affairs need no longer be an inevitable state and in near future I hope to see our sisters, able to read and enjoy Ibsen and Shakespeare with their husbands and yet be able to keep ready a delicious meal ready for him when he returns from his office. I am seeing it happen, happily for us modern youths, in many cases to-day and that will soon be the common state of affairs as soon as more of the middle and poorer classes take to educating their girls under the stress of modern opinion.

Educated Girl's Gift Of Understanding

What I most admire in the really well-educated modern girl of the middle class to-day, is her veritable gift of understanding the realities of life. Given the choice between riches and understanding, it is said Solomon the Wise chose understanding and if his choice was wise, the choice of an educated girl, even with all her more imaginary than real faults, is preferable to that of an uneducated woman, who as time passes becomes 'a mill-stone round her husband's neck'.

There is, however, one type of young man who must sedulously avoid uniting himself with a modern educated girl,—he is the husband who wants to command and his wife to obey in the old military 'attention' fashion. Give and take there can be ample enough in a marriage with an educated woman, but at the first attempt of 'lording it over' his educated wife, such a young man is likely to learn that in marrying an educated woman he has stirred up a real and live 'hornet's nest', with not one but a roomful of hornets in it! And a hornet's sting is tickling, compared with the sting of a modern, offended and educated wife! The best that such a young man can expect under the circumstances will be that his marriage will only be a new and by no means pleasant leaf of bachelorhood!

Economic Considerations

Then there is the economic consideration—an educated wife if very often able to add to the family income instead of living upon her husband wholly and 'presenting him with nothing but children', as one old-fashioned husband humorously remarked to me the other day!

If marriage with an educated girl is a gamble at the best, it is a gamble with at least the odds even and if you yourself are reasonable the dice is decidedly weighted in your favour. But if you lack that, the best advice will be to decide not to marry at all! For, if you are unreasonable, an uneducated wife will only make two unreasonable people in your home—and the chances of your living in peace in that case are even less slender than if you happen to marry a wise, educated girl who will often educate you out of your unreasonableness!

So if you have the choice, take the risk and marry an educated girl, even without money than an uneducated one with heaps of dowry. Dowries never made, women—but women have and still do make or break a man!

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

MARITAL HAPPINESS

Runs In Families, Doctors Find

According to researches made by Drs. Lewis M. Terman and Paul Buttenwiser in California, marital happiness runs in families. Those lucky people who are happy in their marriages are so because they have inherited or acquired a disposition just a little more amiable and affectionate than those whose marriages go on the rocks.

If you want to be happy in marriage, pick out a good mother-in-law. Of the 99 marriages for which these figures were available, 83 per cent reported that the wives' parents had average or more than average happiness in their marriages. And 88 per cent. of the husbands came from happy homes. Nearly 87 per cent had happily married parents on both sides of the family. No relation was found between age difference and happiness.

It was found that children in the home are not a guarantee of bliss. Although the presence of children may prevent divorce in some cases, this survey indicates that they have no effect upon the happiness of the parents. Of considerable importance, however, is the agreement of husband and wife on whether or not they want children.

Nearly a third of the happily married couples reported that all of their interests outside the home are shared by the husband or wife. The other two-thirds, with very few exceptions told of some outside interests held in common with the other member of the marriage. The unhappy couples, by contrast, included only 10 husbands and wives who reported such harmony on all their outside interests.

WOMEN'S POLICE FORCE IN SPAIN

A women's Police Force is being formed in Spain.

Why? Because the men are too gallant.

Traffic in arms in Catalonia is carried on largely by women, and the Spanish policeman cannot bring himself to lay hands on a woman. But women police will have no such scruples.

"EVERY NICE GIRL . . ."

Woman, at Tower Bridge Court: My husband is a lorry driver and has got another woman in the North of England.

Magistrate (Mr. Campion). Oh, these lorry drivers. It seems to me they are the modern version of the old-time sailor, who was reputed to have a wife in every port.

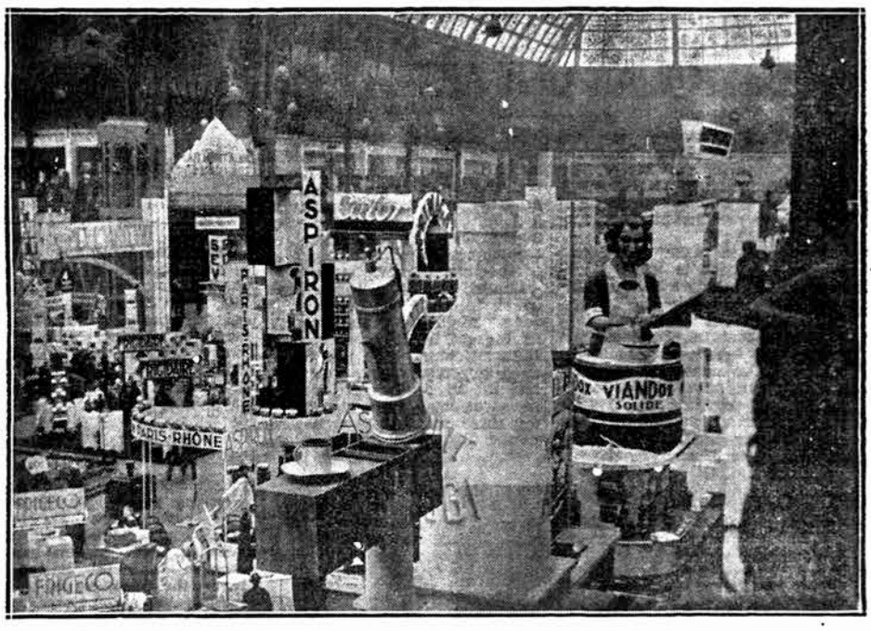
SUCH IS JEALOUSY

A husband at a village near Smederevo, Jugo-Slavia, was so jealous of his wife that he:—

Forbade her to wash, for fear other men should see her beauty;

Shaved off her hair and eyebrows.

He has been sent to prison for four months and fined £3 for cruelty



House-keeping Arts Salon, 1936, Paris.

MEXICAN WOMEN ON WAR PATH

Seize Ex-Dictator Calles' Ranch And Eject City Fathers From Town Hall In Vera Cruz

Women in Mexico are taking an increasingly aggressive part in politics—despite the fact that they are not considered citizens and in most sections may not vote or hold public office.

The seizure in January of the Santa Barbara ranch of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former president and one-time "strong man" of Mexico, by 200 women, was illustrative of several similar incidents in which women have taken forcible action to accomplish their ends.

A majority of the women joined the attack on Calles' property, it was disclosed, because they were promised the ranch would be divided among them. Newspapers said three women "professional Communist agitators" led them.

Such a movement took place recently in a small town in the State of Vera Cruz, when 400 women dared rifle and pistol fire to attack the town-hall and oust members of the Municipal Council. Later federal troops removed the women, but not until a new group of officials had been installed.

The first woman ever to hold public office in Mexico, 30-year-old Senorita Aurora Mesa Andraca, took possession a month ago, of the post of Mayor of Ciudad Bravos, capital of the State of Guerrero. She had won much popularity as founder of an "improvement society." Her first act after taking office was to announce that she would return her salary to the municipal treasury.

A general extension of voting privileges to all women is expected some time soon, in view of the expressed opinion of President Lazaro Cardenas that the constitution gives the women suffrage. Repeal or modification of local laws will be necessary in most instances, however.

SCIENTIFIC COOKING

American Lady's Demonstrations In Hyderabad State

(From A Correspondent.)

Mrs. Elliot of the American School of Home Economics, Chicago, who is on her tour, visited Hyderabad and gave a series of cooking demonstrations at different places. This rare opportunity was fully taken advantage of by the Hyderabad and Secunderabad ladies, who were very much pleased at the simple and economic way of cooking.

The special feature of the demonstration was that Mrs. Elliot uses in all her preparation Cocogem, an ideal cooking medium prepared by Messrs. The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd. Cocogem, an odourless and flavourless cooking oil, which is not a substitute for butter or ghee, increases and intensifies the natural and delicious flavour of the food prepared

There were on the whole five demonstrations both in Secunderabad and Hyderabad which were largely attended. There was a special demonstration for the Zanana ladies at the Excelsior Cinema building on the 26th, which was attended by the staff and students of the Oosmania College for women headed by Miss Pope, the Principal of the College. Another demonstration was held at the Ladies' Recreation Club, Hyderabad.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Electric Department, were kind enough to supply the necessary modern cooking appliances, such as stoves, etc., which were well displayed.

"The Sphinx always annoys me".
"How's that"?
"Because I am a beauty specialist".

"QUINTS" GO TO LAW

To Prevent Sale Of Dolls Named After Them

A New York lawyer, Mr. T. Raymond St. John, has been retained for the Dionne Quintuplets at the instance of their guardian, Mr. David Croll, Candian Minister of Public Welfare.

The move is belived to be the preliminary to a lawsuit against a New York concern which is alleged to have offered "Dionne Quintuplet dolls" for sale without permission. The action will be based on a law which bars the use of a name commercially without permission of the owner.

A WOMAN R. A.

Dame Laura Knight becomes a Royal Academician, the first woman R. A. since Angelica Kauffman in the eighteenth century. Mrs. Swynnerton died an A.R.A. This leaves one woman A.R.A., Mrs. Dod Procter, elected in 1934.

False Faces De Luxe

CANDID CHARACTER MASKS BECOME THE NEWEST FORM OF AN OLD ART

(For kind permission to reproduce the following copyright article appearing in "Oil-Power" we are indebted to the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated, who are the proprietors of the journal.)

The urge to make and wear masks goes back to mistily remote days. Savages in the African jungle added to the impressiveness of their ceremonies by capering about in elaborate false faces. The American Indians put masks to the same use. The ancient Greeks, however, put masks to a more civilized use. They made masks which cleverly express varying emotions and used them in their drama. Symbols of to-day's theatre are the ancient Greek masks of tragedy and comedy.

You'll recognize these masks of citizens of Cinemaland—Constance Bennett, Edward G. Robinson and Wallace Beery.

For many years, masks survived only as grotesque creations worn for masquerade purposes. Everyone is familiar with the false faces worn by children on Hallowe'en—they are rude masks to say the least.

To-day, thanks to Mr. William T. Benda, masks have been revived as an art form seriously intended and seriously received by lovers of art. Mr. Benda, pioneering this effort, is credited with making America mask-conscious. His theatrical masks and decorative masks are famous throughout the world.

Candid Character Masks

Another pioneer, Mr. Doane Powell, has introduced portrait masks. Mr. Powell—who stepped from newspaper cartooning to illustrating, thence to portrait painting, and finally to mask making—calls his creations "candid character masks". Around his idea he has built up a business in which art and commerce are somewhat curiously mingled. He sells his masks to the men responsible for the window displays of department stores. With the aid of character masks on dummies, the window decorator can show Mae West, Constance Bennett, or any other of the stars of movieland, wearing the store's latest garments. The novelty of the idea and the natural interest in public figures draws crowds, and the association of the store's products with favourite stars has a definite sales value. The masks also enable living manikins in fashion revues to impersonate any of the famous movie stars.

Limited use of character masks has been made theatrically by John Mulholland, the magician. In his act, he impersonates an Indian fakir and the Chinese magician, Ching Ling Foo. Before the advent of portrait masks, he spent much time making up for these scenes. Now, however, he has masks of these two characters. All he has to do is to put on the appropriate robes, slip on the proper mask, and he is ready.

Character masks have been used in advertising and magazine illustration, and it is now planned to use them in cartoons to be reproduced photographically.

Thus far, Mr. Powell has sold very few masks to people who wish posterity to know how they looked. He hopes, however, that his business will develop in this direction. Portrait masks combine the best features of sculpture and paintings. Like a portrait bust, they accurately show the form of your face in three dimensions, and they also reproduce your complexion and colouring. If you leave a mask, some great-great-grandson, chancing to be about your build, can don it and show your descendants and their friends exactly how you looked in 1935.

How Portrait Masks Are Made

The making of a portrait mask starts with making photographs of the subject—front and side views. The best of photographs distort somewhat—flatten the face—but the experience of the mask maker enable him to make due allowances. Working from the photographs, he shapes the face in fodelling clay on a wooden mold stand which is carved roughly in the shape of a human head. The modelling clay is a plastic composition which may be easily worked—It hardens if at all, very slowly. It takes nearly a week to complete the model, and the likeness is best if the artist can put on the finishing touches with the living model before him. Only an hour or two is needed for this.

Don't let him fool you! The model behind the mask can't dance like Fred Astaire.

The Artist's Touch

Attempts to gain accuracy by working from a plaster cast of the subject's face have not been successful. Life and vivacity vanish, mask makers say, under the weight of the plaster. Moreover, the mask maker, like the skilled portrait painter, cunningly emphasizes the details of the features which give the face character and expression.

When the clay model is completed, it is covered with a wood pulp composition. The earliest masks were built up of strips of wet newspaper soaked in library paste, but they were not very durable. The composition used to-day contains three different kinds of wood pulp, several adhesives, and bakelite. The exact nature of the composition Mr. Powell uses is one of his secrets. It hardens under heat and air to a thickness of one thirty-second of an inch, following faithfully every line of the clay.

The Final Steps

Removing the mask is a delicate operation during which the clay form is sacrificed. Only one mask can be made from each clay modelling. The wooden mold stand is made in sections so that it may be collapsed and removed. The clay is scraped off the inside of the gray mask which is now ready for painting.

Oil painting, the final step in the making of the mask, takes a day or more. Eyebrows, eyelashes, and hair are always molded and painted—Never really made of hair. Real glasses are usually used, for no way has been found to simulate them. Likewise, dangling earrings are usually real.

When completed, the mask is light and durable, and the oil paint used permits it to be washed when necessary.

Too Expensive For Fun

As a result of the publicity given to Mr. Powell's collection of masks of movie celebrities, he has received many requests from those who would like to borrow or rent them for use as part of a costume to be worn to a masquerade. However, the would be borrowers almost invariably decide that they can get along without these "false faces deluxe" when informed they cost approximately dol 250 each.

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Try a bottle and you will ask for it again—you'll like "GEORGE ALFRED" Brandy.

Sole Agents:
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OUR SHORT STORY

The Eclipse Stakes Of India, 1936

By N. K. A.

It was Saturday, the 8th February 1936. I stole away, or rather sneaked off from office, to use a more apposite expression, at about 1-15, our closing time on Saturday being 1-30 p.m. I hurried to the bus stand at Flora Fountain to catch the Best Race Special to Mahaluxmi, scheduled to start from there at 1-20.

I saw the huge charabanc approaching, but where is Jimmy who phoned to me that he would be there in time to catch the last bus? I was anxious and damned desperate, for on him depended everything for the day's thrills; I mean, both money and his blooming tips. Without him I might as well go to the Apollo Bunder and count the waves!

And the charabanc swereved on to the stand and pulled up. All the waiting passengers got in, but no sight of Jimmy yet! Just when the conductor gave the signal, I heard "Get in". It was Jimmy at the corner of Churchgate Street, "I'll catch it alright" he said; and I jumped on to the foot board of the bus and got in. The bell rang and the vehicle started with a sudden jerk.

Jimmy was all the while running after the bus. His dogged tenacity awoke a spark of commiseration in the mind of the conductor who at once rang the bell for stop. The driver applied the brake and the giant machine came to a sudden standstill with a queer creak and squeak. I lost my balance. I extended my arms to seize anything I could lay my hands on. But no, I fell back, just behind where I was standing, into the lap of a young girl. Girl, did I say? Yes, if one of sweet two and twenty could be called one!

My weight seemed to have told upon this nice little specimen of human species, for she uttered a faint (but sweet, wasn't it?) scream, her arm suddenly passing round my waist. The next moment I was on my heels again, unnerved to the tip of my tongue, but I was able to offer profuse apologies and regrets and all that. But lo! she was a sport, for she smiled, a bashful, but winning smile, and the very instant you would have been her slave, I bet, were you in my position. But me, I am made of sterner stuff, as all great men are.

The back seat of the charabanc is intended to accommodate four passengers and it was fully packed with three young ladies and one gentleman in the corner. But this impish girl of mine (no offence is meant any way!); she had something up her sleeves, for what do you fancy she did? She flapped her shoulders, even as a cock would do his wings, and made a little room on either side then she moved to one side and motioned me to the seat beside her, to be jammed in between two girls on either side. What with an allotment of half the area required for my full size and what with the jealous (and suspicious too, that is the tragedy of it!) looks of the fellow passengers and the screwed-and-nutted-and-bolted position, quite unable to move my limbs about, I felt as uneasy as a fish out of water!

Meanwhile my friend Jimmy was standing before me, envying my position, I should think. I glanced up to the front seat where there was a vacancy; and a girl who occupied a two-seater was looking back. Her eyes caught those of Jimmy. She never winked nor signalled, but their hearts spoke, and he moved up and sat beside her. These modern girls, I tell you, they are up to any damned mischief!

Often I had occasion to condemn our codes of etiquette and conventions of society. I wonder who laid down the rule that one has to be formally introduced to another before their talking to each other. For, my girl (I claim her as mine by virtue of my having sat in her lap - "vide" section 52 (a) of the Love Procedure Code "read" with section 25 (b) of the Propagation of Species Act), wanted to speak to me and "vice versa." But oh! that damned etiquette and social decorum!

But me, the hero of a hundred love battles, and the gallant rescuer of scores of girls under tragic circumstances, who holds the International Championship in the art of love-making, and several other achievements to my credit too numerous to mention, well, I am an adept in matters of this kind. I simply looked up and glanced at her; she winked and smiled. "Make yourself quite at ease", she whispered, putting her arm round my shoulder. I understood the game. She wanted others to believe that we were the best of pals. There you are, there is no room for jealousy or suspicion now. She then opened her vanity bag and pretending to be looking into the mirror, touched her name card inserted into a slit above the mirror. I read her name Miss Vivian Watts. I took up the cue. ";'I rang you up, Vee dear", I said, "only to learn that you had left". Her eyes sparkled and she moistened her lips (I presume she felt like kissing me), for she admired my ingenuity. I had in the meanwhile opened my valet and opening it, slipped my card into her bag. She read my name (Sir) Joseph Knight. "I'm so sorry, Joe." she replied, "I was on my way to your office, but met Molly on the road and was detained for a few minutes. So hurried up here and I w'd have missed you had I.....".

"So far so good, eh", I said, "after all, we didn't miss each other". And both of us chuckled a suppressed laugh.

Mahaluxmi at last! Vivian hanged on to me like a blood-sucking leach. Rs. 5-0-0 for two tickets and all my possessions were Rs 1-2-3. Of course, Jimmy must have brought money for me, but how to get it from him without Vivian's knowledge? That was the problem before me. I called Jimmy and introduced Vivian to him.

"Miss Vivian Watts, your friend," he exclaimed, "and I've never seen her blooming face till now."

"We've been friends for generations," I explained, "I mean, her ancestors and mine were friends for two centuries, and in fact both of us were brought up together. But we haven't met for well nigh for four years now. Isn't it so, Vee dear".

"Yes, and it was an agreeable surprise to have met you today," she said, pulling my chin with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes. I winked at Jimmy and like a good boy, with enough of common sense, he slipped a few teners into my pocket; and off he went. He is a real sport, I bet.

The enclosures presented a picturesque and animated appearance. Never before for the past five years had I seen such a large crowd. When we entered the first enclosure, I saw many of my old acquaintances, who were all too busy with their books and their tips. I am sure all of them expected to make a fortune that day.

It is not because my purse permits me that I go to the first enclosure. But because it has its other advantages. You see only decent and fashionable people there. No jealous eyes watch your movements, no crooks have an eye on your purse. You can see plump widows and beautiful girls, all at their best; and who knows one of them will not fall in love with you. You see the picked blossoms of the European fraternity with their long skirts and sleeves parading before you. You see the Parsee ladies with their gorgeous and flowing sarees flirting with the young men of their community. You see again a sprinkling of Hindu and Muslim ladies, just emerging from the dovecote of puritanism and orthodoxy, vying with the more advanced members of their sister communities to show themselves off at their best. But you should have your eyes wide open and be always on your guard, for at any moment one of those romping and impetuous girls may dash against you and strike you down, inadvertently as it may appear.

Vivian, though an expert punter in her own way, wanted to play in partnership with me. I had very good tips which Jimmy, a favourite of jockies and owners, had given me. Indeed, I had the prospective winners of all the races in my pocket. I was not in the habit of taking any tickets on 'places', but to-day in deference to the wishes of my fair companion, we began with win and place tickets, one each from the beginning. But as ill luck would have it, in the first four races all my horses were placed second or third and the result was we cashed four tickets for Rs. 104 on an investment of Rs. 80. I was very much disappointed. I felt within myself that my ill luck was due to my companion, for never in my life did I ever go to the race course without bringing at least a hundred back.

"Look here, Vee", I cried, "misfortune seems to be dogging our path."

"Never mind, dear," she said, "we haven't lost anything so far".

"Dash it, you sweet cabbage," I said, "I was a fool to have departed from my usual practice".

"What do you mean, darling"? queried Vivian.

"I mean this", I blurted out, "go and fetch two 'wins', on 'Pratap Sinha', no 'places' hereafter".

Vivian was anxious and wavering.

"You're heading towards a fall, you fool", she said.

I was stung to the quick. I was awfully irritated. I felt like striking her down. Can insolence go any further?

But off she went. She turned back, smiled and threw out a kiss. And that did allay my anger in a way!

"Here you're, darling," she said

(Continued on page 30)

TRY THE TOWEL TEST

Wash your face and neck with warm water and soap. Then gently rub Oatine Cream into the skin, leave it on for a few minutes and wipe it off with a clean soft towel.

You will find that the towel is quite dirty which proves that Oatine Cream has removed the dirt which soap and warm water could not reach. Oatine Cream, by keeping the pores clear, allows the skin to breathe properly. It also nourishes and invigorates the tissues beneath the outer skin and builds up fresh beauty from day to day.

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Basketball As An Olympic Sport

To Be Played For First Time This Year In Berlin

(By HANS BOROWIK)

Every Olympic Festival has had a certain character of its own, for it is in the very nature and history of the Olympic Games, that there has never been such a thing as a cut-and-dried programme of sport events. On the contrary, this programme has varied from one Olympiad to the next, and new forms of athletic exercise have appeared from time to time as sport has become more universal.

Several innovations will be made in the programme of events of the XI Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936. Among these is basketball, which will be played for the first time. The game is not new, having been extensively played in the U.S.A., since long before the war time. It is the first time, however, that the Olympic Committee have consented to make it a part of the International Olympic Games.

The presence of this game has opened up new possibilities among European sportsmen, who up to this time have had only a sort of "platonic" love for basketball. The decision of the Committee has roused them from their lethargy and they are beginning to figure out the chances. The opinion seems to be briefly, that in this game the Olympic laurels are not so far out of reach as in other forms of sport, and that with a little luck, either a silver or a bronze medal can be won. A gold medal does not enter into their calculations, as that would be expecting too much. The mere fact that the game is over 30 years old in America gives the American teams so distinct an advantage from the start over any European team, that the Americans have only to make the best of this advantage in order to win.

Basketball—called "Korbball" in German,—has one advantage over all other games of its kind, in that it can be played on a comparatively small area. The length of the basketball floor is between 24 and 28 meters, and its width varies from 13 to 15 meters.

It can, therefore, be played in any ordinary school play-ground, or in any average gymnasium. It is therefore also equally popular played indoors as outdoors, and it is suited to both sexes.

In contrast to football, where the teams are composed of eleven men, a basketball team has only five. The convenience with which it can be played and the simplicity of its appurtenances, probably account very largely for its immense popularity in the United States.

Rules Of The Game

According to the International Basketball Rules, the ball must have a circumference of from 75 to 80 centimeters, and a weight of between 600 and 650 grams.

The basket must be a net of white twine, set in a black metal ring having an inside diameter of 45 centimeters, and hang upon the end walls or suspended on goal posts. The net receives the ball as it drops through the ring, and has a depth of 60 centimeters.

An important rule of the game is that the ball may be struck with one or both hands in any direction, and a "goal" is scored when the ball is tossed from the ground or floor into the basket. The time of play is two 15-minute "halves".

During the first few years after the war, an attempt was made to introduce this form of sport into Europe, but in spite of the efforts hitherto made in this direction, the game is still in its infancy on this side of the ocean. The only time that it received any international recognition was in the Student Championship Games in Turin in 1934.

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GOSPEL AMONG AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

Only Christianity They Understand Is Loving Kindness And Unfailing Trust, Says Veteran Worker

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Can such races as the Australian aborigines, most instinctive and primitive of people, absorb Christianity in its entirety? Mrs. Daisy Bates, O.B.E., one of the most remarkable women in the Empire, who recently returned to the civilisation of Adelaide, after spending 30 years among the blacks, her "Children", as she calls them, has just given a remarkable contribution to this controversy in her life story, "My Natives and I", which has just been published there.

Mrs. Bates, who is 70 years of age, was decorated last year for her work among the blacks. She is the only white woman in the world, says "Austral News", who can claim initiation into blood brotherhood with them, and she is admitted by ethnologists to be the most reliable living authority on the life and customs of the Australian "Stone Age" race.

Never Sought To Impose Tenets

Throughout her years with them, spent in a tiny shelter in the great outback, she has never attempted to impose the tenets of her own faith upon them. "My veneration for my own religion is too great for me to reduce it to pidgin English", she says, "and I have found it impossible to translate it into any one of the 120 tribal languages with which I am acquainted. I envy the missionaries who can so successfully translate the bible, old testament and new, into the various aboriginal languages. I have tried many times, and utterly failed, in any language, to convey the inward meaning and supplication of the Lord's Prayer. The isolation of our Australian aborigines from the rest of mankind has preserved intact the customs and beliefs common to the human race in its infancy. They cannot catch up with us in one generation. I tried to give them the only Christianity I know they understood, which was nothing but loving-kindness and unfailing trust."

No Murder Or Crime

Mrs. Bates found the same difficulty in transmitting to the people the complicated codes of British law which, as British citizens, they are called upon to obey. However, her interpretations of the law, her unfailing watchfulness, and the kindly guidance and example of her life have been such that there has never been a case of murder or serious crime against these with whom she has lived. The story of her daily care of the sick, her application of only the simplest and most soothing remedies, leaving the ailing in their own environment, respecting their codes and beliefs, and applying her 'dreamtime magics" to their fatal superstition of spells and witchcrafts, is a fascinating one. Her efforts have been attended by unqualified success. In one instance, she dealt with a measles epidemic in a camp of 40, and, though an outbreak of measles is invariably a disgrace to the aboriginal race, did not lost a patient.

Mr. Inayatali Hasanali Stationvala, B.A., is understood to be the first Dawoodi Bohra to pass the last High Court Advocates' examination.

A Sorrowful Farewell

Mrs. Bates went to Australia from the staff of the "Review of Reviews", in 1899, determined to investigate newspaper reports of ill-treatment of the blacks. She went into the outbark, and stayed there. Before she finally left the people, last year, they assembled solemnly and sorrowfully, in full tribal dress, with war-paint and spears to farewell "Kabbarli", as they called her, a name which is the equivalent of guide, philosopher and friend.—(N. I. A.).

RAKA

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MASSAGE—As A Preventive Of Nervous Prostration

Ancient Ayurvedic Treatment Which Has Been Specialised In Malabar

(From A Correspondent.)

The value of the massage treatment is very little known in any part of India except Malabar. It is a system of treatment that has been in vogue for centuries. The Greeks and Romans used it in a primitive form after bath or after the exertion of the tournament to dissipate the resulting contusion and exhaustion and to restore pliability to the bruised and stiffened joints. Among the Hindus and the Chinese writers, allusions will be found dating back to a period of 3000 B.C. The Chinese manuscript, "Kong Fan," the date of which is 3000 B.C. and the Ayurvedic system of medicine obtaining at a still earlier period than the former, gives a full and detailed account of these operations. A good deal of information regarding its early history will be found in the work of Hyppocrates and other ancient and modern writers. Although true massage was practised in France during the early part of the last century it was carried on very secretly, and the professors of the art were but little inclined to impart their knowledge to casual enquirers.

But it is to Dr. Metzer of Amsterdam that the Western nations are indebted for their knowledge of the modern method of massage. He commenced studying the subject in 1855 and practised it constantly after 1861. Next to him was Professor Vonmosenghil. He was more accurate and scientific. But with all the improvements the Western masseurs have made, it is still in its infant stage.

FLOURISHES IN MALABAR

Full and detailed information about massage has been given in Ayurvedic works (Charakasamhita). But it has not been much practised in India except in Malabar, where many special works on related subjects have been written by Malayalee physicians of the earlier period. In some of these works more than fifteen methods of massage treatment are given. In Malabar, massage treatment is carried on specially in two seasons of the year, the summer and the monsoon. There is a certain class of Malayalees whose main profession is massaging. They are very clever in setting up fractures and dislocations. Massage treatment is observed and under gone by both the sick and healthy ones to remove disease and the other to preserve health. Before the introduction of Western civilization in Malabar, most of the Rajas and Zamindars patronised this treatment between the months of July and August on a very expensive scale. Massage is a scientific method of treating diseases by systematic manipulation. The individual muscles or a group of muscles are picked out or isolated and stimulated to contraction mechanically. The movement must be made in the direction of muscle-fibres and in certain cases the tips of the fingers must be carried along with the interstitia so as to promote the flow of limph and to increase metamorphosis. In addition an attempt should be made to stimulate mechanically the various motor points in order that the muscles may be made to contract by stimulus conveyed along their nerves.

KNOWLEDGE OF ANATOMY.

The manipulation is carried out systematically in definite order with a definite object. With the so-called massage given by charlatans, these conditions which are essential to massage are considered to be of no importance, and the operator simply rubs or pummels the patients without any regard to the anatomical arrangements of the parts and usually without any definite object. To perform massage knowledge of anatomy is essential. Whilst rubbing and shampooing, physical strength and endurance with a certain knack are things that should be known necessarily.

Shampooing is not massage. But it is very useful in the preliminary stage of massage in certain cases. Massage is an art and as such must be acquired by steady and patient practice under competent guidance. I had occasion to see some performances of socalled masseurs which I can very well correctly call shampooing.

LONDON DOCTOR'S OPINION

I quote here below the opinion of Dr. Cook, of the West End Hospital, London, about massage and its use. He says as follows:—"Many cases of nervous prostration could be avoided by taking this treatment. The value of massage as a therapeutic agent extends over a wide area of diseases and the following points denote some of its special qualifications. It is useful to relieve pain in its wearing and agonizing form;

To remove morbid matters and specific poisons from the blood such as we know to be engendered by malaria and such as give rise to gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout and rheumatism, etc;

To give tone to the nervous system and the heart and pulse and to restore powers, energy, efficiency, and capacity to disabled, exhausted, palsied, incompetent and important parts;

To promote a healthy quality of blood and animal fluids;

To remove congestion and ensure functional activity of glands, skins and mucous membrane;

To promote, maintain, and equalise the heat of the body;

To promote nutrition;

Massage is highly recommended for neurasthenia, paralysis, rheumatism, lumbago, rheumatic gout, Bright's disease, liver diseases, constipation, insomnia locomotor ataxis, hysterics, joint effection, knee trouble, fractures, sprains, bad circulation, alcoholism etc.

For those leading a sedantary life, massage is very good. It accelerates the circulation, exercises the muscles without the slightest fatigue, the patient feeling rested and soothed. It calms the nervous system and allays excessive irritability and sense of tension from which so many businessmen are suffering to-day. Many cases of nervous prostration could be avoided by taking the treatment.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

THE SOYA BEAN

Not A Good Substitute For Milk

(BY DR. SARMA K. LAKSHMAN, PUDUKOTAH.)

The Soya bean is new to the country, it has been praised on purely theoretical grounds, because it is very rich in protein and fat; but it belongs to the same class as our leguminous foods, the grams and pulses. These elements make it an excellent article of food for our labouring classes; but for the brain workers and the sedentary classes, it is positively dangerous.

We know that grams are fed to horses. But it has been observed that even with them it agrees only during their periods of hard work; it putrefies and generates foul gases at other times; hence horse-keepers as a rule reduce the rations of gram when the animals have to be kept at rest for more than a day or two.

This and other observations lead us to the conclusion that grams as a class are risky foods, to be avoided or eaten with fear, except by the very robust and physically active.

The idea that it can be used as an effective substitute for milk is based on the assumption that we require a high allowance of protein. That this is a mistaken notion has been explained by this writer many times over. To the faithful and consistent followers of Nature-cure, this is nothing new; this writer has been giving prominence to this question in his guide-books all along.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MILK.

The quest of a milk-substitute can be justified only on the assumption that milk is our natural food. If it be not so, then all one has to do, is to give up milk and rely on those foods which are strictly natural—vegetables, green herbs, the cocoanut or other nuts, a small allowance of unpolished rice, whole wheat or the like. These are the natural food of man. There are whole communities all over the world, especially the poorer classes, that subsist on a diet of this kind. The use of milk and dairy-produce is extremely rare; and yet these communities are healthier and longer-lived than those that live on richer food. The richer the food, the greater is the chance of disease and premature death.

In diet, what is superfluous, is not only unprofitable, but positively injurious; for the vital machine is designed to assimilate only a limited amount of nourishment; the digestive organs secrete just so much of the digestive juices as corresponds to the vital need. If more than this need is eaten, not only the excess, but the whole of the meal fails to be rightly assimilated.

Hence it follows that the Soya bean is not a good substitute for milk. It will disagree where milk itself may agree. That this is so was clearly proved by the disastrous results of Mr. Gandhi's recent experiment, for which we ought to be thankful to him; it may, however, be remarked that he had ample warning.

Air Pilot—"Have you heard the remark, 'See Naples and die?'"

Passenger—"Yes."

Pilot—"Well, we are over Naples and the engine is not functioning."

* * * *

Judge—"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?"

Prisoner—"Yes, your honour."

With her eyes wide open, this girl of eight, residing in Texarkana (Arkansas, U.S.A.), has been in a state of unconsciousness for more than three months, since the auto accident on Oct. 4, last, in which she sustained a brain injury. Brain specialists have come from many parts of the country to examine her.

"Do you sit down all the time at your work?"
"Yes".
"Your symptoms point to lack of exercise—what is your work"?
"A jockey".

PYORRHOEA

Few Civilised Persons Are Free From It: Its Origin, Progress And Prevention

The word pyorrhoea is used to describe a variety of unhealthy conditions in the gums. The commonest of these conditions is named "dirt pyrrhoea." It is found in the mouth of nearly every civilised person in late middle age, and is extremely frequent in younger people, writes the scientific correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian."

Some admirable researches on this and related conditions have been published in the "British Dental Journal" by a medical graduate of Manchester, who is now a recognised teacher of London University. He writes that in ten years' research on post-mortem specimens of human jaws he has not yet examined one which is entirely free from dirt pyrrhoea. Entirely healthy gums may, however, be obtained for investigation from monkeys and other animals. The margins of all the human gums he has examined post-mortem have shown patches of round cells of the sort produced by all tissues in response to irritation.

What causes pyorrhoea, and why is it so common among civilised peoples? There are roughly two schools of opinion. One suggests it may be due to subtle deficiencies in diet, such as absence of vitamins or derangements of glands produced by the habits of civilised life. The other asserts that it is due to the change in diet and the preparation of food brought by civilization. The author of the researches is of this opinion. He points out that civilised methods of cooking and choice of foods have removed all really hard foods from the diet of civilised peoples. The gums of these peoples are never exposed to really hard food, so they grow soft, just as the hands grow soft if no physical work is done with them. When the gums have become soft they are easily torn by occasional bits of harder foods, such as toast, and by irregularities of the teeth. The continual use of the mouth for eating exposes the sores in the gums to scratching of the sort that started them, and they are never able to heal properly. Caries and ineffective cleaning of the teeth and gums make the condition worse.

Progress Of The Trouble

The protection of sores from scratching and buffeting is even more important than protection from infection. This explains why tying up even in a dirty handkerchief so often helps a child's cut finger to heal rapidly, while if the cut is left uncovered weeks may pass before it heals. The cure for pyorrhoea consists in more or less drastic removal of the sores, followed by treatment of the gums to render them resistant to the disease. The hardening of the gums might be achieved by a return to primitive diet. If everyone consistently ate raw turnips, the bark of trees, raw meat, and other tough foods, there would be much less pyorrhoea. But the author says that mankind will not change its diet unless it is offered something more attractive. It will not relinquish the results of centuries of research in the art of cooking. He concludes that the proper solution is not to return to the savage state, but to propound rules and exercises by which everyone may harden his gums and put them into training so that they can withstand any occasional extra scratchings.

Exposure of the gums to hard wear helps them to withstand pyorrhoea. Consequently the semi-protected areas in the interstices between the teeth are particularly susceptible. When a sore had been started there it becomes excessively dirty, owing to food packing between the teeth. As the inflammation develops the crests of the gums between the teeth decline, and the tissue of the gum is absorbed back into the body. The margins of the gums become maroon in colour, and may bleed easily if pressed. A bad taste and foulness in the mouth may be noticed on waking in the morning. When the condition has become still worse the sheath of tissue between the teeth and the gums is destroyed and the teeth become loose and may fall out. The author explains that after pyorrhoea has been suitably treated teeth rarely have to be extracted. Referring to extraction as a method of preventing the recurrence of pyorrhoea he writes that, it may, of course, be safer than any treatment, but only in the sense that if one wishes to avoid all diseases it is safer to be dead.

Treatment And Prevention

The treatment and prevention of pyorrhoea consist of hardening the gums by rubbing them. The margins of the gums at the front and the back of the teeth should be rubbed horizontally and vertically with a toothbrush. It is far better to use a soft brush vigorously than a hard brush fearfully. The gums in the spaces between the teeth should be rubbed with thin wood points with an in-and-out movement like that of a piston. Mere picking of the teeth is of little value. American gold medal toothpicks are particularly suitable for the rubbing. When the necks of the gums around the teeth are thoroughly rubbed they tend to bleed, but this should be ignored. With nightly rubbing a marked improvement of the gums is usually noticeable within a fortnight. If the disease is more advanced the dental surgeon may have to remove the decayed necks of the gums around some of the teeth, so that the margins of the gums may be regrown from healthy tissue. The new tissue should then be hardened by the rubbing process described. This treatment is effective for pyorrhoea in animals, besides human beings. It has been given experimentally to dogs with excellent results by another Manchester graduate who has been working with the author.

It is often supposed that pyorrhoea is due to tartar, the discolouring scale that forms on the teeth. This does not appear to be correct, because the removal of tartar is not always a necessary part of the cure. There is also evidence that the inflammation of the gums is there long before the tartar. The treatment of pyorrhoea by the removal of diseased tissue and the hardening of the healthy gums by training is remarkably effective, and is based on much experience with human patients. Its value is confirmed by thorough experiments on monkeys and dogs.

FEBRUARY LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of February was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for February.

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The Eclipse Stakes Of India 1936

(Continued from page 25)

coaxingly. Twenty chips on 'Pratap Sinha', and I bet we're going to lose this time. Only 200 tickets so far."

I kept silent. I was in mood to listen to her. She knew I was offended.

"Don't be silly, my dear boy", she said, pulling my chin again, "aren't you a sport"?

"Not when I'm called a fool by a stranger", I replied.

"Oh, dammit", she said, squeezing my hand, "don't be so thin-skinned. Aren't we friends for two centuries"?

I was unarmed.

"But, I haven't seen your blooming face before", I said.

"But my ancestors and yours were friends for generations, and both of us were brought up together", she asserted with an air of victory over me.

I kept mum. I knew it was no good arguing with these silly girls.

The race started and the enthusiasm of the punters knew no bounds. Every one was trying to vie with the other in crying at the top of his voice. And lo! "Pratap Sinha" won outright by lengths. And the board declared the magnificent dividend of Rs. 182. We could scarcely believe it. "Thank you, darling, thank you so much", whispered Vivian into my ears.

"Now eat your bet, silly girl," I retorted.

Vivian cashed the two tickets and offered Rs. 364 to me.

"Keep it in your bag, for the present", I said.

"Let's have some refreshments, my dear", Vivian said, "I feel so done up".

"To be sure," I replied, "I'm so sorry, I forget all about it".

We adjourned for tea. While I was sipping my tea, she took out my card from her bag and read aloud 'Sir Joseph Knight'.

"I'm so glad to have captured a knight to-day", she added.

"You're wrong, Miss Vivian Watts"? I said in a matter of fact way. "You're wrong. I'm a knight by right of decent, by inheritance, and it has the divine sanction behind it, whereas the ordinary knights have it as personal distinction and has only the royal sanction behind them, and therefore to distinguish it, I bracket the 'Sir' before my name. You see that. And as to your capturing a knight, you might as well retain an ounze of mercury in your hand by squeezing it".

"You're practising self deception", she retorted.

"Of course, all great men do it", I asserted.

She had a hearty laugh. I knew I was right in my own way.

In the sixth race we had 36 tickets on 'Bay Monk' which we cashed.

We were now waiting for the most thrilling event of the day, the Eclipse Stakes of India, the blue riband of the Indian Turf. Exactly at 5-10 p.m. eleven thoroughbreds trotted down the paddock and paraded before the anxious, expectant spectators. Each of the horses appeared to covet the magnificent prize of Rs 50,000 for itself.

"Spot the winner, can you"? I asked Vivian.

"Tolerate", she responded.

"Poor judgment. 'Play On', I bet", I challenged.

"Favourite but", she replied.

"Can't help it, I remarked. "Go and bank the whole money on 'Play On', only 'win', mind you".

She stopped short and shot a piercing glance at me.

"You don't mean that", she questioned.

"Yes, I mean exactly that", I confirmed.

She bought sixty-four tickets on 'Play on'.

"That's that, watch the game now", I observed. My optimism was unshakeable.

The gun fired and the hurdles lifted, and the eleven horses gave the start. 'Silver Plated' led; but 'Tolerate' got ahead. And I knew Hoyt would never let me down, and sure as anything, 'Play On' emerged from the bunch and raced abreast with 'Silver Plated' for well nigh a furlong, but then he scored ahead and sailed away to the winning post by lengths, an easy victory.

"There you're, Vee", I chuckled.

"Oh, you're a marvel", she complimented me, "I'd give my life for you."

"For the money", I retorted.

But when the dividend was declared, her enthusiasm chilled down.

"Poor dividend", she murmured.

"No limit to your greed"; I observed, "You'll get 1981 for 640. What more you want"?

"Shall we go now", she asked.

"Not till the last is cashed", I declared.

"You're sure you are going to cash all the winners hereafter"? she asked.

"Wait and see", was my remark.

For the next race we had 198 tickets 'win' which we cashed and planked on the next. We had 633 tickets on "Clicquot' which also won outright yielding a dividend of Rs. 34 which was to bring us a net amount of Rs. 21,522. When the amount was computed, Vivian could scarcely believe it.

"Oh dear, you're wonderful", she said, "I feel like kissing you, darling".

This time I undertook to cash the tickets, it being rather risky, as both of us agreed, to allow a lady (and that young and pretty!) to handle such a fabulous sum. I cashed six hundred rupee tickets first and she recounted the notes and filled her bag. Of course, most of the people had cleared out of the stand by this time and so this did not attract anybody's attention.

When I returned to the spot where she had been sitting after cashing the remaining 33 ten rupee tickets, Vivian was not to be seen. I searched here, there, every where, but no where could I spot her out. No, there was no trace of the blooming girl, "Alas! such a fine beauty", I cried, "and such a black heart and mean spirit! Or could she have been robbed by some body? But I was so close and there were the police lurking here and there, and she could have cried out for hiep. No, she has not done it deliberately. But she is more fool than a rogue. Does she not understand that she would be caught where ever she hides? Shame, humiliation and disgrace would stare her in her face! Alas! she would be simply ruining her life!

My head began to burn. Red and yellow flames leaped there. My mouth was dry. I felt like going mad. The whole world seemed to go round and round like a fly wheel.

Though much dejected and depressed, I pulled myself up together. I felt that it would be a pity to allow such a fair girl to be prosecuted for a grave crime like swindling. It might have been a temporary weakness that tempted her to do this mischief and the poor thing could not have realised the gravity of the consequences. I thought that I should try to find out her whereabouts and give her a chance for repentance. I decided not to do anything for the time being. I took a taxi and went home straight. Then I rang one bell, the landlady opened the doors and announced that a young lady was waiting for me.

"What name she gave"? I asked my land lady.

"She very politely declined to give her name", replied the old woman.

A wild hope that she was Vivian took possession of me. But, for the life of me, I could not divine why she had so suddenly disappeared from the race course.

When I entered my drawing room, Vivian rose from the divan and advanced towards me. But that vivacity and sprightliness which was peculiarly her own was absent in her looks. She took my hands, and attempted to kiss me, but I resisted and stepped back.

"No, no more of this non-sense," I declared, "thus far and no further.'

"Don't mind it, dear," she said, "do you look down upon me as a guilty person."

What else do you expect me to do?" I asked. "Had you told me that you wanted the money, I would have allowed you to take the whole lot."

"Oh, you thought I wanted the money"? she said with an air of contempt. "Not in the least, I only wanted to test you.

"Test what," I asked impatiently.

"Do you suspect my honesty and integrity?" she asked.

"No, I learnt for the first time," I said sarcastically "that if ever a girl robs you, you should look upon her as the most ideal character."

"I never meant it," she said, "I never thought that you would view it in that light. It I did, I wouldn't have come here to return the money to you."

"Dammit," I said, losing my temper, "you can't escape it. The arms of law are sufficiently long enough to catch you wherever you might hide, and bring you to book."

She turned pale. Tears were trickling down her cheeks.

As if moved by a sudden determination, she emptied the whole contents of her bag, a heap of currency notes, on the floor. She then turned towards me and said, "Excuse me, I took it as a joke and now I realise my folly. A thousand apologies for all the troubles."

She then moved towards the door.

I stepped in front of her, closed the doors and then leaning with my back on them, I said.

"Take the whole lot of it."

"Not a bit of it," she said emphatically.

"But half of it is yours by right," I said. "Take at least your share."

"Not a pie, not a scrap," she asserted vehemently.

"Why," I asked again.

"You thought I cared for them," she said. "Now please note I treat them with contempt."

I realised that she was determined not to have them. She meant what she said. I placed my hands over her shoulders and looking straight into her eyes, said coaxingly, "Now be a good girl. Take that money for my sake and go home."

"I have always been a good girl," she snapped, "except when I gave you a chance to think otherwise of me. As to the money, you may keep it for yourself."

"I don't care for it," I asserted.

"Then set fire to it", she retorted.

"Shall I"? I questioned.

"Your pleasure," she submitted.

"I'll if you won't have at least your share," I threatened.

"My decision is already made," she declared.

"What"? I asked again.

"That I won't touch a scrap out of that damned heap," she replied.

"Then I'll set fire to it," I protested.

"Yes," she murmured.

I took out my cigarette lighter, and without any hesitation, set fire to the pile of currency notes that were lying before me. In five minutes they were turned into ashes; those notes valued at Rs. 21,520. The room presented as ominous an appearance as the burning ghats of Benares. For a few minutes neither of us spoke a word, nor moved an inch from where we stood. Both were staring at the ashes that reminded us of the day's adventures.

Then suddenly I looked up. Vivian was weeping with remorse and repentance. "They aren't destroyed," I remarked smiling, "they have only changed form from paper into ashes. Notes are merely paper which is made out of cellulose which consists of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. They have been changed into ashes which consists of cilica and potash. Matter is indestructible, you know."

She attempted to smile, but her surging emotions only made her burst out into sobs. My serenity was undisturbed, but still I could not stand this sight. She was visibly affected. I took her arms and putting my left arm round her waist, bent down on her face and pressed my lips to hers, her arms clasping round me; and for some time we forgot everything around us. When finally we released ourselves from each other's grasp, I led her towards a sofa and we seated ourselves on it.

"Are you sorry, dear"? I asked.

"Yes. . . no," she sighed faintly.

"You mean yes or no," I asked again.

"Yes, for all the troubles I've given you," she responded.

"And no for the conquest you have made," I added.

We exchanged glances.

I then pulled her closer to me and made her rest her head on my lap. I bent down and kissed her and said.

"Well, after all, it's the money that stood between us."

She heaved a deep sigh.

"Now, tell me, will you marry me"? I asked her, "will you be my wife? Will you make me happy?"

"Yes," she said blushing, "if only you'll forget and forgive the past; if you won't think ill of me."

For that my answer is this," I said bending down and pressing my lips to hers.

(THE END)

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

DRY ICE

It Helps Drill Oil-Wells, Cure Warts And Keep Eggs Fresh

Dry ice, a solid form of carbon dioxide discovered a century ago, by two famous English scientists, but first manufactured in commercial quantities only a dozen years ago, now helps drill oil wells, make shatter-proof glass, and cure warts.

Last week it even threatened to compete with ice-boxes and electric refrigerators. An inventor, H. S. Cornish, if Los Angeles,, announced that he had finally solved the problem of keeping the contents of the food compartment from freezing solid by the low temperature of the dry ice, 109 degrees below zero.

Sir Humphrey Davy and his young associate, Michael Faraday, first learned how to make the snowy, cold solid by expanding carbon dioxide rapidly through a small orifice, but they saw no use dioxide for it. In the last decade, as Stanton Tiernan related recently in the Baltimore "Sun", the demand has often exceeded the supply; because it has so many new uses.

As a refrigerant, it is virtually indispensable in modern ice-cream and food-storage industries. Eggs refrigerated with dry ice may be kept "fresh" almost indefinitely, says Mr. Tiernan, and stale ones can often be "refreshed" by this treatment.

"In surgery.....it is frequently used.....Experiments have been conducted lately with it as a possible treatment for leprosy."

STINGLESS BEES

Scientists at the University of California have been making some interesting experiments with bees procured from a laboratory near Vincennes, Ind., where a man named Jay Smith has produced stingless bees. At California they have found that these bees produce much more honey, are larger and can travel farther for honey and can carry loades longer distances. It is thought that the Smith bees will add millions of dollars to the income of bee growers.

SUN RUNS NEW MOTOR

A new kind of sunlight motor has been demonstrated to the New York Electrical Society. It is as simple as putting four fried eggs on a dinner plate. It is a new kind of metallic egg with a wire around them attached to a motor. When the plate is held under a light, the motor runs.

The discovery changes light directly into electric current, and seems to be a new and perhaps practical field of science at the end of its 4,000-yard-long search for ways to put the power in sunshine to work. The motor was recently tested before a large audience by Ellis L. Manning, physicist, of the General Electric Company. This was said to be its first public showing.

A COLONY OF PIGMIES

A colony of pigmies, less than three feet high, has been found near Wuchang, in Manchuria, and thirty of them are being brought to Peking to be examined.

Their diminutive size—which is particularly apparent in their tiny hands and feet—is attributed to the excessive iron content of their native soil.

Atoms May Be Made To Explode

Feat Not Beyond "Distant Hope," Says Prof. Bohr

Professor Niels Bohr gave a brilliant account of recent discoveries concerning the structure of atoms to the University College Chemical and Physical Society (last month.) He explained the new theory of the atonic nucleus which has largely been inspired by the recent experiments with neutrons. This theory gives the suggestion that atoms may be made to explode if struck by particles of very high energy. The provocation of the explosion of matter is one of the ideas which Mr. H. G. Wells and other speculative writers of romance have used in forecasts of the outcome of scientific theory.

Professor Bohr said he thought particles with an energy of perhaps one thousand million volts might be sufficient to provoke the explosion of an atom. Present scientific apparatuses produce particles with an energy of one to ten million votes, and the multiplication of this power a hundred or a thousand fold is not beyond distant hope.

Particles or rays with an energy of a thousand million volts have already been detected among the cosmic rays that impinge upon the earth from outer space, and it it possible that the showers or bursts of particles which have been observed in connection with cosmic rays may be a result of atomic explosions caused by the extra swift cosmic particles.

ONE BILLION TONS

The nucleus of an atom is made of extremely dense matter. If a lump of such matter of the size of a human fist could be obtained it would weigh about a billion tons. In fact the whole of the British fleet of ships would not be able to carry more than a hundred-thousandth part of such a lump. The extremely high density of the nucleus of atoms illustrate one of the differences between an atom as a whole and its nucleus. The atom is very spacious, while the nucleus is extremely compact.

It is not surprising that the laws governing the structure and behaviour of atomic nuclei are proving to be quite different from those governing whole atoms or familiar matter. The roominess of the atom allows its widely separated constituents to move with much independence. Thus the mechanics of whole atoms is comparatively simple.

In the nucleus the constituent particles are close together and react in a more connected manner. Professor Bohr compared them with a group of billiard balls lying on a circular table with low cushions. If an external ball is shot into the group it starts a series of mutual collisions which cause the impinging ball to be captured. If the balls go on colliding one ball may presently collect enough energy to jump over the cushion. It appears that this game of intra-nuclear shooker explains why the nuclei of atoms of iron capture neutrons fired into them.

The extraordinary nature of the new facts concerning neutrons is illustrated by the behaviour of cadmium. It has been shown that the neuclei of atoms of this metal are able to catch neutrons at a distance a hundred times the size of a nuclei. This apparently paradoxical fact is easily explained by the wave theory of matter, as the slow neutrons have very large waves and. though the neutron may, according to probability be a long way from the nuclei, its wave may be large enough to appear inside.—"Manchester Guardian."

A RARE PLANT

A pact signed by nine Governments to protect a rare plant came into force last month.

The plant is the Welwitschia, which grows only in the Kalahari desert, South Africa.

It has no stem, and its two long strap-like leaves spring straight from its root and end in a cluster of red cone blossoms.

The leaves are renewed from the base as they fade at the tip and are thought to be the oldest leaves in existence.

The plant was discovered in 1860 and all efforts to grow it outside the Kalahari desert have failed.

SWORDFISH WORTH £2,000,000 A YEAR.

Australia is beginning to awaken to the value of its swordfish. It estimates it at £2,000,000 a year according to the Secretary of the New South Wales Red Fishers' Society, who bases his figure on the amount New Zealand makes from the quest of the Fish, and he is trying to make the authorities tell the world more about it. In seven recent months 78 were caught off the New South Wales coast with only a few boats operating.

PLEASING THE CUSTOMER

School For Sydney Shop-Girls

"Good morning Maddom. Isn't it a perfectly marvellous day? What can I have the pleasure of showing maddom?" Sydney retailers are sending their shop girls to a special school which has just been organised to learn how to say these things properly, as well as various intelligent and smart things to beguile the customer (who is always right) into a buying mood. And they will be taught that lipstick and powder do not make the perfect salesgirl unless they are artistically applied, that lavishly larded on they frighten customers away. Special lessons on the arrangements of hair, the care of finger-nails and the enormity of gaudy clothes will be included in the curriculum.

Youths will also attend to be told the importance of these things as well as loss stereotyped sales talk in which the work "good" is less overworked than at present. The principal of the school for which the Retail Traders' Association is responsible will have 300 pupils to begin with. In a year's time they will undergo examination and those who pass will receive a certificate.

PEACE PACT WITH WILD MEN

Anthropologist's Lone Mission

After having travelled 500 miles on foot, 400 miles on horseback and 90 miles by native canoe - Dr. Donald Thompson, an anthropologist, who, seven months ago was appointed by the Australian Federal Government as a special peace-making commissioner in the disturbed out-back areas of Arnhem Land in the north of the continent, has returned to civilisation with the report that peace now reigns and that the country is safe for white men. He lived alone with wild tribes for months, and made a pact with the most powerful chief by which the latter is to maintain peace. "It was the toughest time I ever had," he told Austral News. He was fed by natives when he lay stricken with illness. He walked for 18 hours every day, swam numerous rivers and suffered acute privations. His luggage on his return to civilisation comprised two "swags" a sporting gun, and a lizard in a tin.

THE PERFECT CLOCK

Jesuit Astronomer Builds One

After eleven years of research and year of construction, Father W, O'Leary, director of the well-known observatory at the Riverview Jesuit College, Sydney, has just completed an astronomical clock which experts contend, is nearer perfection in time-keeping than any other yet invented. Father O'Leary has adopted a new principle of absolutely free pendulum which, it is believed, is an improvement on that employed by Short. Short's clock is in standard use in the world's leading observatories. The new clock is electrically driven and will not need the slightest regulation. According to Father O'Leary, one dare not even touch it. It is so sensitive that an earth movement two or three thousand miles away will cause slight variation in accuracy. Father O'Leary went to Riverview seven years ago from Dublin. He already has the discovery of a score of new variable stars to his credit.

The teacher asked the class: "Tell me, boys, what would you do if someone gave you a five-pound note?"

Up went Tommy Brown's hand.

"Yes, Tommy, what would you do?"

"I'd give a pound to my mother, a pound to my father, a pound to my sister, and bank the other two pounds."

Ikey was the next to catch the teacher's eye.

"Yes, Ikey, what would you do?"

"Well, teacher," said Ikey, "I'd change the five-pound note into five one-pound notes. Then I'd change the one-pound notes into ten-shilling notes. Then I'd change the ten-shillings into sixpences. Then I'd change the six-pences into threepenny-bits. Then I'd change the threepenny bits into pennies. Then I'd change the pennies into halfpennies."

"But, tell me, Ikey," said the teacher, "why would you do all this?"

"Well," said Ikey, "there's always the chance of someone making a mistake."

Rs. 3,000

"NAME THE OBJECT"

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A. B. C. . . . . on this page are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . . on the opposite page the objects themselves. The parts shown in A. B. C. . . . . need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.

For instonce "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the entries before 11th March, 1936, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

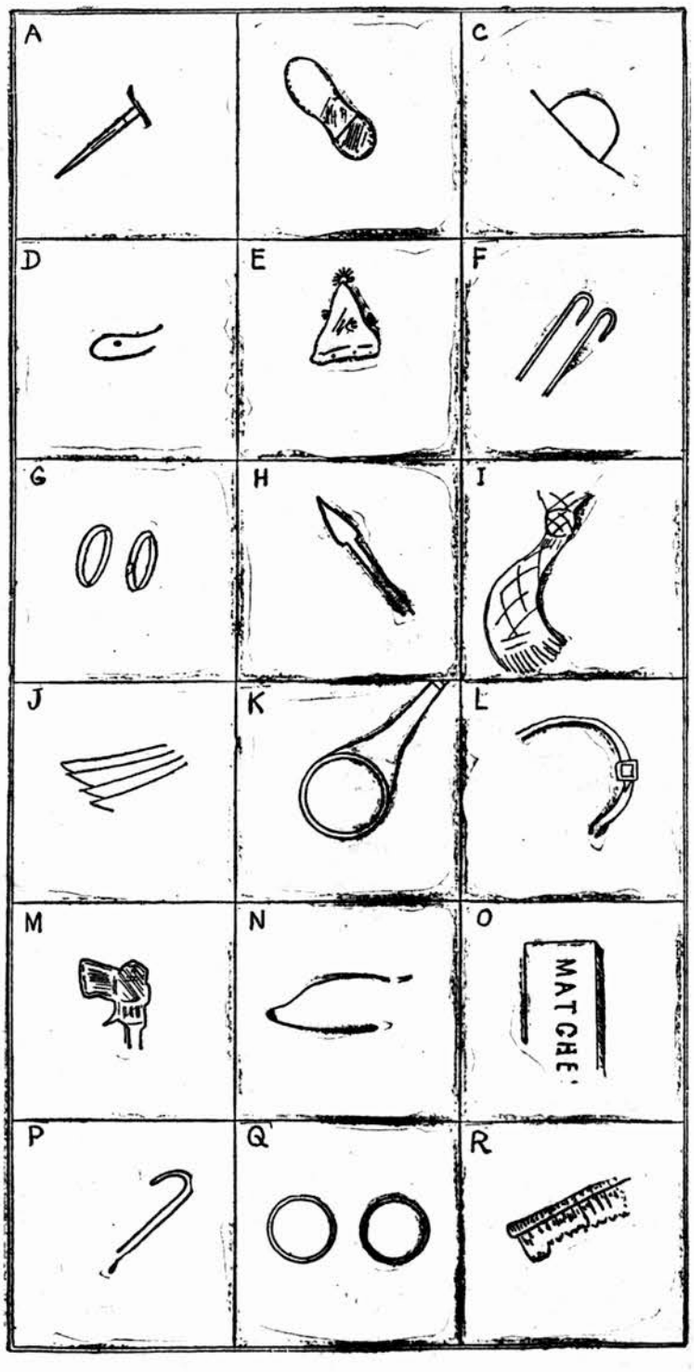
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 11th March, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the



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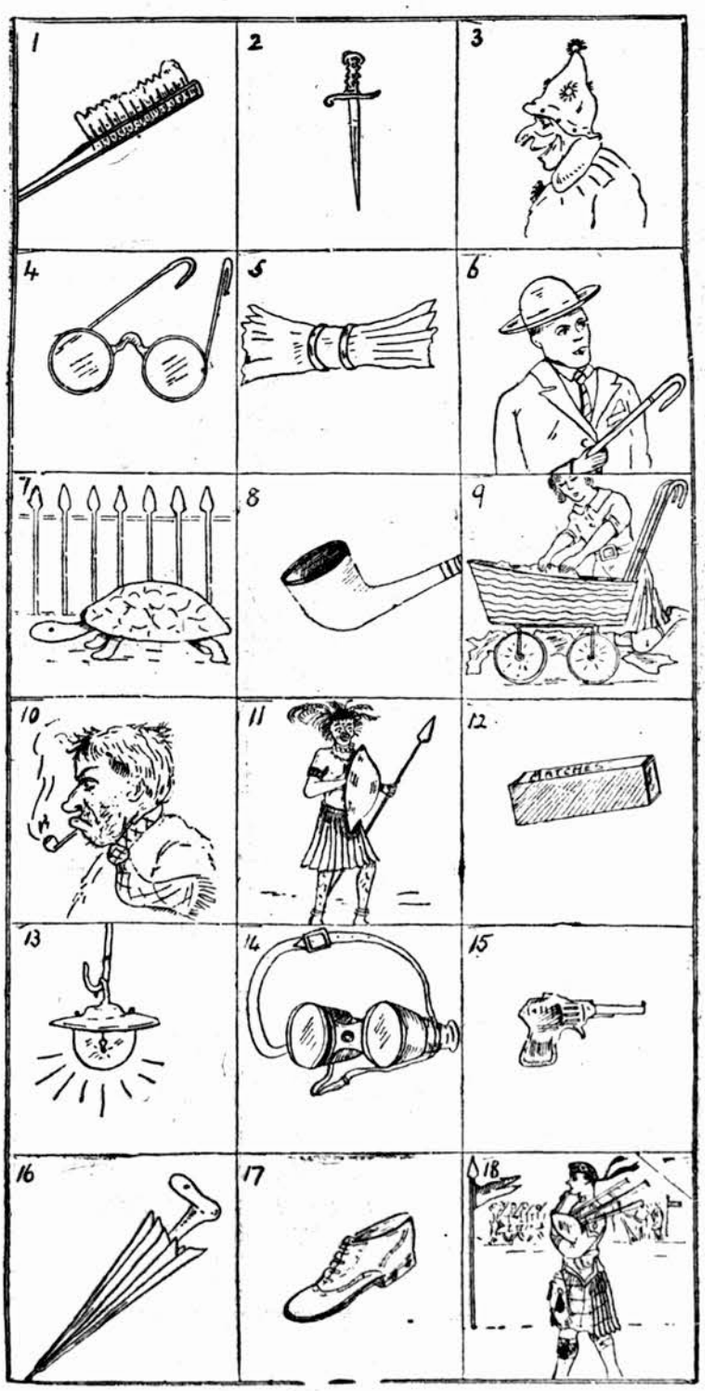

(Continued from opposite page) winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd March, 1936.

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Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A party of more than a hundred, sure! There were about 105 children, and then there were our workers too; ladies and gentlemen numbering about 25 to look after them. The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari had a nice excursion to Jogeshwari Caves last Sunday.

It was such a joy seeing the battalions of little children going in a big line of pairs. They were divided into batches of about a dozen children each, and every child was made responsible for the other of the couple, so that there wasn't much to worry about them.

At Jogeshwari Caves, all children sat together (above) to take refreshments, after finishing which they played (below) outside under the trees.

PROGRAMME OF THE PARTIES

Smaller children went to the caves directly in motor buses, and some batches had to go by train—for, very unfortunately, at the last moment the bus-wallah said that he could give us only one bus instead of two. Any way, both the parties enjoyed to their best.

When the parties arrived at the caves, children went round to have an idea about them. Then they sat on the rocks and had good songs and stories. After that they sat for the light refreshments. And then came the last item of the programme, which was the best one.

THE BEST ITEM

We all came out of the caves, and made parties to play games. The wonder of the whole thing was, no child was formal with anybody: the groups were formed by themselves and every one was busy in playing—Oh, it was such a beautiful sight, seeing children here, children there, and children everywhere playing, shouting and making merry!

Now the Sun was about to set, and all children were asked to assemble and form groups, batches and rows as before. Again some went by motor bus and others had to go by train. And all parties were jolly—so they went singing and a-singing all the way: Thus sharing happiness with the passers-by on the roads, and their co-passengers in the train compartments.

ONE FELT SO HAPPY

In this excursion, children of the Sharda Mandir, Khar, and Nutan Sikshan Mandir, Vile Parle, also had joined. And it was certainly due to the co-operation and help of the teachers of those institutions that so much success was achieved on this particular occasion. Of course for all that, I believe, it is not necessary to mention thanks for them: All did their duty and did their best to increase happiness in children, and amongst their own selves.

Really, I felt so happy ..... I cannot express myself fully. And I hope everyone else—all children, our elderly sisters and other workers also enjoyed to that extent, or probably more. As for myself, my heart leapt in raptures and my feelings of pleasure knew no bounds—I only wish we had more and more of such functions, and as frequently as possible.

JOIN SUNDAY MEETINGS

If at all thanks are due to any, they are due to children—Yes, they have not to thank us, but we have to thank them for all the joy they afforded us ..... I earnestly hope when we organise an excursion next time more children will join to have themselves and give unto others greater happiness!

And may I take this opportunity to remind all children that they should be as enthusiastic at least if not more, to attend the weekly meetings, as they were to come to the excursion. Every Sunday regularly children come to the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, at 9 a.m., and remain there for about an hour and a half. More the merrier, and so if a greater number of children come, they are bound to feel happier and more jolly.

ELDERS TO HELP

Perhaps our elderly sisters and brothers, who very kindly joined us in the excursion, and who I trust liked it very much, will also take a hint and try to come to our weekly meetings regularly to help the organisers in their work. All of them can very well realize that with more workers to co-operate and help, this children's movement, which is now only in the making on this side, can achieve a grand success within a short time: Let us, however, carry on the work patiently and perseveringly!

Letters have already been despatched to some of those ladies and gentlemen, who it was felt would be helpful. Those persons or any other ones who could kindly help might try to meet or write to either Shrimati Urmila Mehta or Sjt. M. J. Parmer, c/o The All-India Children's Association, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

* * * *

NEVER SAY FAIL

I Press onward, 'tis wiser,
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing,
And waiting the tide:
In life's earnest battle
they only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail.

II With eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And heart that will never
To sorrow succumb,
We'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail:
How strong and how mighty,
Who never say fail.

III The spirit of angels
In active, I know,
As higher and higher
In glory they go.
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail.

IV Then onward help pushing,
And press on your way,
Unheeding the envious
Who would you betray,
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In fear of their wisdom,
Who never say fail.

V In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's firm pride,
Let this be the motto,
Our footsteps to guide:
In storm or in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail.

—Sent by Bro. Edward S. Davey.

* * * *

A MARBLE GAME

Try this home-made marble game. Make a paper tube large enough for an ordinary marble to slip into quite easily, and gum the edge of the tube. Slip the marble into the tube, and stick a small piece of paper over each end of the tube to prevent the marble falling out.

Prepare a marble-tube for each player, using different coloured paper, and play the game in the following manner: Take a sheet of cardboard and raise one end by resting on the top of a big book. The players stand behind the cardboard and at the word "go", allow the tubes to jump down the cardboard. The tube which gets to the bottom of the cardboard first scores five. The game continues, the player with the highest score being the winner.

* * * *

"THE SPIRIT MOVES"

"The Spirit Moves" is always a good game to play at a party—perhaps it is more correct to call it a "turn"—and it generally completely mystifies those who are not "in the know."

Two people are required. One remains in the room and is armed with a stick. This is placed over the heads of various members of the party with the words "The spirit moves". There is no word from the person outside the room until the stick is held over somebody's head with the words "On whom does it rest?" The name of the person will then be given by the one outside.

There is no "arrangement" between the two performers. One just says to the other, "Are you ready?" and the first person in the party to make a remark after this is selected as the one on whom the "spirit shall rest."

Another variation is used, when you are all sitting in a half circle round the fire. Then the person who goes out casually holds the door for a second or two. The partner notices how many fingers are exposed and, according to the number, the first, second, third, fourth or fifth person counting from the right-hand side of the fireplace is selected.

* * * *

ENJOY THESE TRICKS

"Now I want you to shut your eyes," you say to your chum, "and I am going to put one finger on each of your eyelids."

As you say this you hold up the first finger of each hand in front of him.

He closes his eyes, as directed, and you place your fingers on his eyelids. At the same time he distinctly feels someone pat him on the back.

When he opens his eyes he finds

Children of Bal Nutan Sikshan Mandir, Vile Parle (above) and Sharda Mandir, Khar, (below) also joined the last Sunday's Balkan-ji-Bari excursion.

Children of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association went on an excursion to Jogeshwari Caves last Sunday.

Farmer: Eh! Stop and pay tax for using space over my fields!! (Drawn by Bro. Gopinath S. Mhatre).

to his surprise, that there is no one in the room beside you and himself.

The trick, though quite simple, is very mystifying. This is the solution. When he closes his eyes you put two fingers of one hand on his eyes while with the other hand you pat his back.

* * * *

A Matchbox Trick

Open an empty matchbox about half an inch, press the open box down on the back of your hand, and close it sharply so that it grips the flesh just above the wrist.

Then tell your friends that you will make the matchbox stand on end without touching the box with your other hand.

All you have to do is to close your fist, and the box will rise and stand on end.

* * * *

A Balancing Trick

You will require a piece of thin tissue paper for this balancing trick. By the way, the tissue paper should be oblong, about three by two inches, and perfectly smooth, like a cigarette paper. Fold the paper lengthwise and crease down the centre. The two leaves should be half open. Balance the paper in the following manner. Place one end of the fold just above the tip of your nose, raise your chin and see how long you can balance the paper.

* * * *

To Make You Laugh

John's auntie had come to stay in the neighbourhood for a few weeks, and, of course, she visited the family fairly often. But with each visit, young Johnny seemed more pleased than ever to see her.

"I am glad you look forward to my visits with so much pleasure, Johnny," said auntie with a smile. "Is it that you have learned to love me?"

"Don't know about that", grinned Johnny. "But I notice we always have cakes and jam for tea when you come!"

* * * *

Hard Luck!

The poor old man staggered into the tramcar carrying a bulky sack. Carefully he placed the sack on the floor and took his seat.

"Fares, please!" cried the conductor.

"How much to the railway station?" asked the old man.

"Penny, please", replied the conductor. "But you'll have to pay three-pence for your luggage", he added, glancing at the sack.

"What!" growled the old man angrily. "I'll do nothing of the kind!" With that he untied the sack revealing his boy apprentice. "Just you come out and take a seat, lad", he cried. "It's cheaper!"

* * * *

Guess

Tongues have they, but talk not—
Teeth have they, but chew not—
Eyes have they, but see not—
Ears have they, but hear not—
Mouths have they, but taste not—

(Answers)

Boots
Saws.
Potatoes.
Corn.
Rivers.

* * * *

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH.

Teacher seemed rather surprised when Bobby told her that his little baby brother was able to talk.

"Yes, he can say quite a lot of words quite well.". declared Bobby.

"Really?" said teacher. "Tell me some of the words."

"Oh, I couldn't do that!" exclaimed Bobby. "I've never heard any of them before!"

Caught Napping

Little Molly had been to the lecture with her father and mother, and when they got home she was scolded severely for being so restless while the man was speaking.

"It was very naughty of you to behave so," said mother. "Why couldn't you have sat quietly in your seat like your daddy?"

"But, Mummy," protested Molly "I did not feel a bit sleepy!"

Just Hark!

Two men on the flying ground were having a friendly argument as to which one had flown the highest.

"Why, I've been up so high that I could almost shake hands with the man in the moon," said one.

"That's nothing!" cried the other airman. "I've been up so high that I was able to count the spots on the sun."

"Sure. I can beat that," cried an Irish mechanic. "I once went up as high as the top of that ladder, but when I slipped—bejabbers, I saw stars!"

Wasted Effort

"Here, boy!" said the caller to a young attendant who worked in a very tall block of flats. "Show me where Mr. Smith lives."

"Certainly, sir!" cried the smart pageboy. "This way, sir!"

After climbing up hundreds of stairs, the boy at last stopped and pointed to a door on the top floor. Breathlessly the visitor pushed open the door and looked inside.

"Why, Mr. Smith is not in!" panted the man in a hurry.

"No, Sir," replied the page-boy. "He was standing in the hall when you first came in!"

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Answer of the competition problem given last time is PEKIN. Right solutions were sent by Sister Kanti and Rahima and Brothers Shrikanth and Davis, to whom the prizes have been despatched. They will please acknowledge receipt and oblige.

Another new competition will be set in the next issue. It will be an easy one and it is hoped it will be liked by all. Please be on the look out.

To join the Children's Association you have to fill up a form and pay nominal fees. Please send for the particulars mentioning your age, full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Sub-normal, mentally defective children of the Byramji Jijibhoy Home for Children in Western India. Photo shows some of them (above) busy with their play toys and tools, and others (below) being given lessons according to their own desire by their teacher, Miss Da lal.

received by us for the supply of March issue of "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper. We could still send a few specimen copies on the receipt of an anna and a half stamps.

Please send all communications in connection with this Corner, "Pushpa", and the Children's Association, directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan".
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A CLEVER KID

Little Somu: "Brother, the other day didn't you say that we must never find fault with others without correcting our own?"
His Brother: "Yes".
Little Somu: "Then, why do you object to my smoking one cigar casually while you smoke off packs regularly?"

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.
CHEMISTS
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on

News From Far & Near

MERRY-MAKING

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was described by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., at a Leap Year Merry-making of the National Labour Club at Victoria, as a "Humpty Dumpty who had fallen off the wall, and was now the scrambled egg of political life."

LAWYER GETS A SHOCK

Bruce Williams, a lawyer of Toronto, was defending a man accused of theft at Kirkland Lake.

The stolen articles were produced in court.

Among them was Mr. Williams's own watch.

He continued with the defence of his client, but failed to win his case.

BRITISH OFFICER'S PROMPTITUDE

A British officer at Durban tells the following story of his war experiences.

"In August 1914 I was up-country in Uganda when I suddenly received the wire, 'War declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district.' I replied, 'Arrested seven Germans, three Belgians, two French, four Italians, one Swede two Americans. Please say who you have declared war against."

SKY SCRAPER THIEF

The other day a thief broke into the Woolworth building, New York, which is fifty-seven stories high, and 200 policemen spent the whole day hunting him through the forty acres of its floor space with rifles, searchlights and machine-guns.

The thief escaped after breaking into five offices on the thirty-fifth floor—it is believed by climbing out of a window on the sixth floor to a neighbouring roof.

FREEDOM IN FASCIST ITALY

The following letter has been circulated to members of the Fascist Medical Syndicate in Turin to which all practising doctors are compelled to belong.

"On behalf of our National Secretary-Deputy Morelli I request you to inform me whether you have yet contributed to the national free offering of gold, and if so, to what extent.

"You may return this letter signed and stating the amount of your contribution."

Cordial Fascist Greetings,

Frederigo Grignolo, Professor.

INDIAN STUDENTS' HOSTEL TO CLOSE

After consulting the Provincial Governments, the Government of India have instructed the High Commissioner for India to exercise an option to determine on June 24 next the lease of the large house, 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, which has been used as a hostel and centre for Indian students. The hostel has caused Indian revenues an annual loss, which in the last year for which accounts are published, 1933-34, amounted to £2,400. Some of the work carried on, such as that of the Accommodation Committee, which finds suitable lodgings for students, and that of the Indian Students Loan Fund Committee, will probably be maintained elsewhere, with the continued co-operation of the Education Department, India House.—"The Times."

ONE MAN ISLAND

A modern Robinson Crusoe has been found on an island in Lake Apollont (Turkey), where he has been living in the ruins of a Greek monastery for the past two years without seeing a single human being.

His companions are a dog, a cockerel, and some poultry, and he lives on berries and the fish he takes from the lake.

He is thirty-five years old, looks well and happy and has no intention of leaving his island.

"By day I talk with my animals —at night with the stars," he says.

SHAW TO VISIT ITALY

Mr. Bernard Shaw is expected to go to Italy shortly, according to an Exchange message from Rome. He is to visit Florence, Pisa, Genoa and Rome to meet theatrical producers and to settle casting difficulties arising out of the production of his plays.

In view of Mr. Shaw's admiration of Italy's "civilising" work in Abyssinia, he would probably be received with open arms by the Duce.

Mr. Shaw is at present on a cruise to the West Indies.

BONFIRE BY POLICE

Police in São Paolo (Brazil) went round all the bookshops collecting Communist books and burned 30,000 in a public bonfire. Infuriated booksellers are complaining that 'some of the officers entrusted with the work did not know how to read.'

CONGRESS HELD ON THE SEA

A novel venue has been chosen for the annual meeting of the Association of Technical Workers in the German technical industries. It will be held in June, 1936, on a steamer plying between Swinemunde, the Baltic Sea resort, and Malmo in Sweden.

LESS FOOD, MORE IRON

"Metal mokes an Empire strong; butter only makes people fat. Either you buy butter and go without freedom, or you achieve freedom and do without butter. We have decided for iron, and that is the cause of the butter shortage."

Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Prime Minister of Prussia, drove this current Nazi philosophy home to citizens of Hamburg. Still there is a scarcity of fat, butter, eggs, and, in some cases, meat, as most of Germany dug in for a hard winter. Armament production was rushed. Food hoarders were rounded up by secret police.

CLOWN FAILS TO AMUSE GOVERNOR

A cat may look at a king, but a clown must be careful when addressing a Civil Governor, (writes the Madrid correspondent of "The Times").

A newspaper of the Right at Vittoria, the stronghold of traditionalism, had warned its readers that a certain variety show should be considered as immoral. A clown therefore appealed from the stage to the Civil Governor of the Province, who was among the audience, asking him to give his opinion. The crowd found the clown's idea very funny and cheered him loudly. The Civil Governor, however, failed to see the joke, summoned the clown to his office, and fined him 100 pesetas (nearly £3).

The Governor risks being classed henceforward among the anti-liberals.

"HUMAN" ADVERTISING

Good human advertising was the world's best way of selling value-for-money goods, Major Ian Hay told the Women's Advertising Club of London.

He told the story of an American small-town clothier who made a fortune from the sign:

"The cheapest pants in the world—Walk right in, folks, and buy a pair—One dollar per leg—Seats free."

But it was only good pants that would be sold by such advertising, he added.

CANDIDATES FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

A man who for two years has been a prisoner in a concentration camp is among the nominees for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1936.

He is Carl von Ossietzky, the German pacifist and writer. At one time he was joint editor of "Die Weltbuhne." Now the International Who's Who gives his address as "Sonnenburg Concentration Camp."

Other candidates in the field are Lady Aberdeen, Prince Carl of Sweden and Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games.

HANDWORK SECTION AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Leipzig Spring Fair opens on March 1, 1936, for six days. The handwork section this year will occupy five times as much space as in any previous year. It will include such work as book-binding, upholstery, saddlery, handmade musical instruments, coachwork, brushes and wood-carvings.

COURSES FOR OLYMPIC COOKS

In addition to the course in alien cookery which has been arranged in Frankfort on Main, similar courses will be held in Berlin, Cologne and Hamburg, and possibly in Konigsberg. Their object is to train German cooks to cater for the many visitors from other countries who will visit Berlin in August for the Eleventh Olympic Games. English, American, French, Italian, Spanish and even Mexican cooking will be taught.

CHURCH OF TWO FAITHS

For two centuries the Church of St. Esprit in Heidelberg has been dedicated to two faiths; the nave of the Church has been Protestant, the Choir Catholic. To avoid any incidents a wall was built in 1705 separating the two portions of the Church. It has now been decided to pull down this wall, and the ancient church will recover its original aspect in time for the 550th anniversary of the university of Heidelberg which will be celebrated in June, 1936. The Church of St. Esprit was built in 1400 by King Ruprecht, whose tomb lies within it and also that of his wife Elizabeth of Hohenzollern.

"What's the matter with you this morning? You're finding fault with everybody".

SOVIET'S WAR ON "GOD"

Half Population Of Country Still Religious

Despite years of effort on the part of the Godless Society, religion is still holding on in Russia.

Yaroslavsky, a veteran Bolshevik and president of the society, admitted this at a meeting celebrating its tenth anniversary. About half of the population of the Soviet is still religious, he declared. Of the members of the collective farms 34 per cent. and a still larger percentage of the individual peasantry still cling to the old religious beliefs, he continued. Churches are still open in 40,000 villages, (says the Moscow correspondent of the "News Chronicle").

"The young people are with us," he said, "but it is the older people we must win away from religion."

PARACHUTIST'S BOAST.

Yaroslavsky called for a redoubled effort to uproot the last remnants of religion from the country.

Following his address, Bassiliuva, head of the women's divisions of the Young Communist League, declared. "My children will know God only as a word in the dictionary."

Nina Kamneva, a young blonde girl parachute jumper, who holds the world record for delayed jumps, declared, amid laughter, as she left the meeting. "I have flown high in the air, made many jumps, and I never saw any God or angels."

PRAYERS ON THE FARMS.

The Hall of Columns, which was a nobleman's club in pre-revolution days, was crowded with 2,000 delegates from all parts of the Soviet Union representing 5,000,000 members of the Godless Society, who, with ringing sound, promised to continue the drive to liquidate religion in the country.

The hall was decorated with anti-religious posters, including a huge photograph of Jewish members on the collective farms praying hard.

DOUBLE DEFINITIONS

THERE are two sets of definitions to this puzzle. Write the words answering the first set in the horizontal rows and, if you guess them correctly, the shaded squares read downward will give you the name of a village in New York State, famous for a school located therein.

By changing the shaded letters in seven of the words, you will obtain the answers to the second set of definitions. In two of the words the shaded letters remain the same. That is, the second definition is merely another meaning of the same word. When the seven letters are properly changed, the shaded squares read upward will spell the name of a city in Maryland, which is the site of an educational institute, the rival of the first named school in collegiate sports. The definitions follow:

A. (1) Large aquatic mammal. (2) Rock formed by consolidation of mud.
B. (1) Bar used in lifting objects. (2) Organ of the body.
C. (1) Harsh. (2) Large and clumsy of body.
D. (1) Talks idly. (2) A confused mixture.
E. (1) To imbue. (2) Precipitous.
F. (1) A bend. (2) Sound uttered by a frog.
G. (1) Rests in expectation. (2) Longs for.
H. (1) To fish. (2) A corner.
I. (1) Measured, as in music. (2) Directed a gun at.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

Geographical Anagrams

MY RHEUMATIC PAINS GROW WORSE WHEN I TRAVEL.
THE FARE IS CHEAPER ON THE SMALLER UNITS THAN ON THE MAIN LINES.
THIS MOUNTAIN CHAIN EXTENDS FARTHER THAN ANY ON THE CONTINENT.
ISN'T THE AIR PURE AND WHOLESOME UP HERE?
IF WE PRAISE THE PILOT HE MAY LET US GO ALONG.

THE scene shown in the accompanying drawing took place at a western airport recently. The size and importance of this landing-field may be inferred from the places to which some of the passengers are traveling. The letters of one of the words in each of the "balloons" can be transposed to spell the name of the country which is the speaker's destination. Not all the actors in this real life drama are enthusiastic about globe-trotting. The disgruntled man at the lower left would prefer to spend his life in the town where he was born. Unfortunately, his wife does not allow him openly to express his opinions, so the puzzlist will have to get his viewpoint by choosing a word from each "balloon" to form a proverb which expresses this man's idea of traveling.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

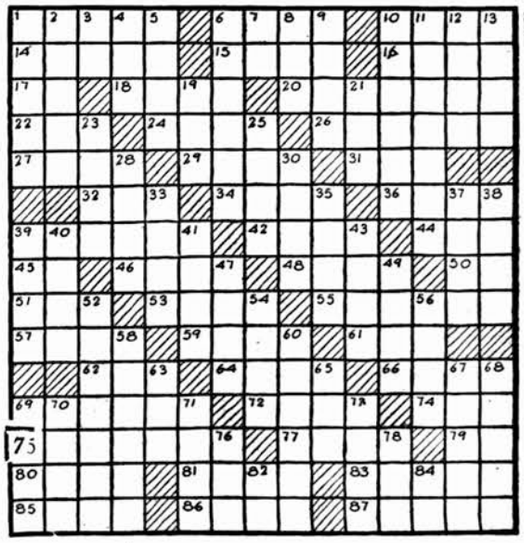
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—What river joins the Seine four miles above Paris?
6—A tract of upland, plain or open country.
10—Exclamation.
14—Troy.
15—One of the Great Lakes.
16—Rounded projection.
17—Note of the musical scale.
18—Cultivate soil.
20—What American commodore ended the Barbary pirate terror?
22—Siamese coin.
24—Turn over and over.
26—Heavy silk stuff.
27—Approach.
29—Trappings.
31—Also.
32—Engine of war.
34—Goad to action.
36—Seize suddenly with the teeth.
39—Who wrote the popular "Life Begins at Forty"?
42—Appear.
44—Title of respect.
45—Paid publicity.
46—Greek god of love.
48—Stock Exchange membership.
50—Note of the musical scale.
51—Child.
53—Periods of time.
55—Ate special foods.
57—Hit with open hand.
59—American money of account.
61—Meadow.
62—Edge.
64—Former Dutch coin.
66—Aromatic herb.
69—What is the capital of the Irish Free State?
72—English public school.
74—Game at cards.
75—Small areas.
77—Athletic aggregation.
79—Greek letter.
80—Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture and heat.
81—Stake played for in games.
83—More unsual.
85—Cloth measures.
86—Otherwise.
87—Clothe.

VERTICAL

1—What is the second city of [illegible]?
2—Winged.
3—Japanese measure.
4—Hard-shelled fruit.
5—Arabian chieftain.
6—Whom did President Roosevelt appoint as ambassador to Cuba in 1933?
7—Correlative of either.
8—Cover.
9—Letters of the alphabet.
10—Poplars.
11—Liquid medicinal preparations.
12—Be contiguous.
13—Withered.
19—Record of a ship's progress.
21—Domestic animal.
23—Small pie.
25—Licks up.
28—A dessolute person.
30—Regrets.
33—Soft mud.
35—Bamboolike grass.
37—Military assistant.
38—Incitement to action.
39—Strikes lightly.
40—Image.
41—Model.
43—Post.
47—Declared
49—Abound.
52—Who wrote the famous "History of the Standard Oil Company"?
54—Fruit of the blackthorn.
56—Rear part.
58—Helmsmen.
60—In a small degree.
63—Unit used in measuring wire.
65—Digit.
67—Ninth day before the ides in the ancient Roman calendar.
68—Travels.
69—Elderly woman.
70—River in Russia.
71—Back of the neck.
73—Spikenard.
76—The sun.
78—Deface.
82—Bone.
84—Island off the coast of France near La Rochelle.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

PRIZE HOWLERS

"A National Government is one that has no definite opinion at all; for it is made up of all sorts of political men and agitators who make friends and do nothing important and we get peace."

This is a prize "howler" from the annual list issued by the University Correspondence College of Cambridge. Here are some other good ones from the latest collection:—

"In the early days of Scottish history sanitation was so bad that pigs walked about the streets just as people do nowadays."

"Guerilla warfare means up to their monkey tricks."

"They journeyed round Venice in a Gorgonzola."

"The Privy Council is the gathering of all the honourable men in the Empire, and is of no importance."

"Some of the French Protestants stayed in a town and called themselves Hottentots."

"A Rear-Admiral is the lowest type of Admiral."

"What work did Milton write after being separated from his wife? A. 'Paradise Regained.'"

"Why is the West of England wetter than the East? Because it has more rain."

"The Sky-scraper is a bird of the same family as the Sky-lark."

"A triangle is a square that has no fourth corner. Therefore it is not a square. Therefore it is a triangle."

"Q. What is the difference between 'mass' and 'weight'? A. Mass is the thing. Weight is the same thing but not exactly quite the same thing. They really mean the same thing."

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

'TSAR'S DAUGHTER' CONVICTED OF FRAUD

Couple Sent To Jail For Five Years For Obtaining £40,000 On False Pretences

"A feat of ingenious invention which one is almost called upon to admire," was counsel's comment at Devon Assizes, Exeter, in a case in which a woman was said to have posed as a daughter of the Tsar of Russia and "the last of the Romanoffs."

John Kay Harding (52) and his wife, Olga Harding (43), formerly of St. Clear, Dawlish, were sentenced to five years' penal servitude on false pretences charges involving £44,000, says the "News Chronicle."

"No words of mine can express the contempt I feel for you both," said Mr. Justice Charles, who added that it was a wicked and ingenious case.

Originally charges concerning £4,000 were brought, but yesterday additional charges involving £30,000 from Emily Pring Munro at Brighton; £8,000 from Reginald Otton, of Walnut House, Exeter; and £1,600 from William Grylls Maunder, of Newton Abbot, were made and admitted by accused.

When Detective-Constable Heath read the outstanding charges he omitted the names of the victims.

Mr. Justice Charles: Why are you concealing the names? Such a thing should never be done in a court of justice. Read them out at once.

Major Morris, the Chief Constable of Devon said the £30,000 fraud began in 1927, when an elderly woman made the acquaintance of Mrs. Harding, then acting as a clairvoyant at Brighton.

"MILLIONAIRE'S BRIDE" STORY.

"Mrs. Harding led her to believe that a millionaire was disposing of his estates in South Africa and required capital to wind up the estate. When this was done he would return to England and marry her," said Major Morris.

"The woman undoubtedly believed that this was true, wrote to her relatives to this effect, and handed over sums of money estimated at between £20,000 and £40,000. I think £30,000 is about correct."

Major Morris added that although the woman had been defrauded she was reluctant to give the necessary evidence which would have resulted in immediate proceedings being taken.

"The old lady is now in frail health, and is very hopeful that her address need not be disclosed."

Mr. Justice Charles: I think possibly that, as she is an old lady and very frail, I might agree to that.

Mr. J. Anthony Hawke, prosecuting had previously said that since 1931, when the Hardings came to live at Dawlish, they succeeded in defrauding certain persons of £14,000.

They met Mr. and Mrs. Brett, manager and manageress at the Royal Hotel, and Mrs. Harding told them that she was the daughter of the late Tsar of Russia, and the last of the Romanoffs.

"She produced a marriage certificate in which she was described as the divorced wife of Count Carveski, and in which her former name was given as Olga Romanoff," said counsel.

"Actually her real name, is Vampler, and she is a native of Laxton, Nottinghamshire.

"She said she was an heiress of tremendous degree."

By alleging that she had instituted an action in the Chancery Court, is said, she obtained, money from Mr. and Mrs. Brett and a Mr. Jennings to defray legal costs.

In July, 1933, she gave a "lavish" party to celebrate the coming-of-age of her daughter. It was announced that a salute of 21 guns was being fired in Athens to celebrate it, and that the Princess intended to relinquish her title.

The World's Biggest Hamburger Sandwich

THE biggest hamburger sandwich in the world is a tempting "bit" that not only will whet the appetite of any mathematical wizard, but satisfy it, too, whether it be for food or for figures. Mathematically speaking, however, the number and the quantity of the ingredients of the huge hamburger, as well as its size, forms the following fascinating puzzle:

First of all, five of the ingredients, consisting of ground steak, the big bun, cheese, salt and pepper, weighed a total of 92 pounds. The ground steak weighed five times as much as the cheese. The weight of the bun was nine pounds more than the combined weights of the salt and pepper. The salt weighed four times as much as the pepper.

The combined quantity of sauce and mayonnaise used was equal to one quart more than a gallon, two-thirds as much mayonnaise being used as sauce.

The combined number of quarts of mayonnaise, sauce and heads of lettuce totaled 13, the number of the heads of lettuce being five more than the number of quarts of sauce and six more than the number of quarts of mayonnaise.

What quantity of each of the eight ingredients was used in making this huge hamburger which was 52 inches in diameter.

Conjuring With Coins

AS long as you are not "dead broke," you can perform fascinating tricks with coins.

An example of this kind of magic consists of holding a coin between the thumb and second finger of the right hand. Extend your hand and ask someone if he would like to have some money. As your friend opens his hand you also open yours, or pretend to do so, and your friend is surprised to find that the coin has disappeared. Next lower your arm, open your hand and show the coin.

As the coin is held between the thumb and second finger of the right hand, a sharp snap of the fingers sends it up your sleeve. Then as you lower your arm the coin drops into your hand.

For the second trick, secretly place a coin on the back of your left hand. Then hold your left and right palms facing your friends. "My hands are empty," you announce. Then place your right wrist against your left so that your palms face each other. Bend your right fingers over the left forefinger to the back of the left hand. Press the coin through the fingers into the left palm. Then produce the coin.

Do the trick quickly and be sure not to forget to show that both hands are empty before closing them.

A Rainy Day Charade

PAMELA has this to say regarding the weather and other things which annoy her. The first and second of the missing words combine to form the third. The letters of the missing words are indicated by asterisks. The verses follow:

"The **** that drives the pelting rain
In torrents down the narrow street,
Is not so trying, I maintain,
As other things a **** must meet.
There are these fools who work forsake,
At passing girls to gape and stare.
I shouldn't wonder if they'd break
Their ******** quite beyond repair."

Guess These Riddles

IN what way are a hungry boy eating griddle cakes and a cocoon alike?

2. Why is being a fisherman a very profitable vocation?

3. What pronoun and tree are like the female of a sheep?

4. When does every cook break the gaming laws?

A Clock Puzzle

HERE is a question with which you can fool nearly everybody. Ask any of your friends the following:

"How many times a day does a clock strike in sounding each hour?"

Nearly everyone will answer: "Why, 78 times, of course."

They add up only once the numbers from one to 12, both inclusive, which gives a total of 78. However, this is only half-right, for the hands of the clock make two complete circuits of the dial, striking twice 78, or 156 times each day.

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 40).

Wedded Bliss On Schedule

"Marriage Doctors" To Advise Engaged Couples

A new class of specialists or "marriage doctors" is expected to develop among the medical profession as a result of a remarkable schedule which has just been completed.

It is the work of medical and psychological specialists in co-operation with the Eugenics Society, Engaged couples will be able to get it from their family physicians for a shilling, writes a "News Chronicle" representative.

In the schedule are questions on family and personal history which can be answered by striking out a printed "Yes" or "No."

A FORM FOR EACH PARTY

Dr. C. P. Blacker, general secretary of the society and specialist in psychiatry, told me that a separate schedule should be filled in by each party.

The twofold object was to prevent the birth of diseased or defective children and to promote married happiness.

The later aim can often be accomplished easily, declared Dr. Blacker, by discovering beforehand whatever physical or psychological or sexual maladjustments may arise between the couple.

On studying the answers the family doctor will in most cases be able to decide on the fitness or otherwise for marriage of the applicants.

But in special cases involving the question of hereditary disease or defect the Society is prepared to help doctors with the advice of its experts.

This pre-nuptial examination will not be compulsory, but it is felt that as its advantages become known a growing number will avail themselves of it.

"We hope especially that there will be a demand for the schedule among panel patients," said Dr. Blacker.

Many inquiries reach the society from engaged persons. The most frequent are in respect of "hereditary" insanity and the marriage of cousins.

If ancestry is good on both sides, there is no objection to cousin marriage, I was informed.

The latest arrival at the boarding-house was anxious to make a good impression, so he told one of his big-game-hunting experiences.

"Once my servant and I were alone in the forest at night," he said. "Suddenly out of the darkness on my left came a noise. Scenting danger, I fired. On investigating, we found a huge lion—dead."

"How long had he been dead?" asked one of his audience.

Slang From Sportsmen

How They Have Enriched English Language

A stranger in England would know he was among a sporting nation before he came near a football ground. He would only need to hear a chance scrap of conversation or glance at a newspaper. In almost every sentence he would meet a phrase borrowed from some sport, though the people who use it would probably no idea of its original meaning or even that they were using a sporting phrase at all, says "John O'London's Weekly".

Hunting phrases are on everybody's tongues, for hunting is the oldest of all sports. "Going strong" "riding for a fall", "coming a cropper," "getting wind of" are heard everywhere. Even the very popular expression 'a red herring accross one's track" has a hunting origin, for a herring was supposed to throw the dogs hopelessly off the scent. "Beat about the bush" is a muddled expression that combines the idea of beating the thickets to scare out the birds, with the idea of the dog who refused to plunge into the bushes were a fox was ambushed. "Lock, stock and barrel" is borrowed from the gun-room.

People who are far from "horsey" are constantly using horsey expressions. "Full of beans," off one's oats," "can't stay the course," for example, and "looking a gift horse in the mouth," in order to guess its age by the look of its teeth. We speak of a "walk-over" because when only a single horse is entered for a race he walks over the course as a mere matter of form. We "strike a bargain" because riders used to make an agreement by striking together the butt ends of their whips. A "daisy cutter" had originally nothing to do with cricket or tennis. A horse is a "daisy cutter" when he will not lift his feet from the ground sufficiently.

Archery's Rich Legacy

While the nobleman hunted, the yeoman practised archery. This old English sport has given us many words and metaphors—"straight to the mark," "wide of the mark," "hit the bull's-eye," for example. We say 'bolt upright" because "bolt" is the old word for an arrow. Or else we say "straight as a dart". The "upshot" was originally the deciding shot that won the match.

Cock-fighting, now happily a thing of the past, has left behind it a surprising number of common expressions. "To crow over," is to imitate a victorious cock, "to be crest-fallen" as to show yourself beaten. A coward "shows the white feather" because a cock with a white feather in his tail was said to be poor-spirited or to "fight shy." The pit of the theatre was originally the "cock-pit" and the American "gaff" now a low type of music-hall, was also originally a cock-fighting den. The word "game" in the sense of being ready for anything, is the first half of the word "game-cock."

Bowls has given us "bias," and rowing "pulling one's weight." Golf and football have not as yet given us many expressions used outside the players' and fans' circles," though "scrum" and bunkered" are common enough, and more will probably come into general use from these sports and from such twentieth-century sports as motor and air racing. But the older sports have given us words which have sunk deep into the language, though their origins have been long forgotten.

MAGIC NUMBERED ARROWS

PROFESSOR Addlewitz, author of "The Theory of Differential Calculus Applied to Crossword Puzzles," was strolling through the campus of Alfafa College when he happened across a group of co-eds who were practising for the archery team. The professor watched them for a time and it became apparent to him that, by using a few fundamental principles of geometry, anyone should be able to hit the bull's-eye, even though he had never shot a bolt before.

The girls readily consented to allow the savant to demonstrate the applied mathematics of archery, but they took the precaution of retiring to a safe distance before the exhibition began. After several painful attempts to manipulate the ancient weapon, the professor became aware of a growing hum of suppressed laughter and strode from the field in an outburst of outraged dignity.

In class the next day, the professor addressed the girls as follows: "Since you young ladies are so apt in placing arrows in bull's-eyes, I wonder if you can place these numerical shafts in the square I have drawn. Each arrow represents a group of consecutive numbers. That is, the squares covered by an arrow are to be filled with numbers increasing by one from the upper to the lower squares. These numbers are to be placed so that the entire square will be magic (totaling the same in the horizontal, vertical and two diagonal rows). The numbers from one to 25 are to be used."

Can you place these numerical arrows?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 60).

—AND THEN ANOTHER

Workers known as "barrow-men" in a Newcastle ironworks have a certain number of rounds or barrows of ore to wheel to the furnace.

One afternoon the foreman, who had a headache, retired to his cabin; but, being of a suspicious nature, he left the door open.

The men had worked steadily for some time, passing the cabin with each barrow-load of ore. At last one man, in passing, remarked loudly to another, "One more round, Pat, and then——"

The foreman, overhearing the remark, and knowing it was a long time from "knocking-off," rushed to the door.

"And what then?" he demanded.

"And then another," replied the barrow-man, and the foreman retired.

"NATIVES" STARVE

While Grain They Gleaned Is Shipped Abroad

While more than 1,250,000 native men, women and children are almost starving in the Transkei district of the Cape of Good Hope, following the worst drought for 17 years, the maize which is their staple food is being "dumped" in overseas markets.

This tragic anomaly has excited strong comment, and there is likely to be a stormy session at the forthcoming meeting of the General Council for the United Transkei territories, (says the Cape Town correspondent of the "News Chronicle").

South Africa's surplus maize is being exported under subsidy to sell in overseas markets at 7s. a bag, but the natives in the drought-stricken areas are unable to buy it for less than 17s. 6d. a bag.

The Chief Magistrate for the Transkei area demands that the Government supply the natives with a quarter of a million bags of maize at export prices to tide them over the drought period.

Money in Missing Rhymes

IT is wise to be thrifty. Whoever adopts this old maxim as a guide proves thereby the truth of these words of wisdom.

For National Thrift Week what could be a more timely puzzle than a poem about the different denominations of money in missing rhymes?

You solve the following puzzle poem by supplying each missing word, the letters of which are indicated by asterisks:

Jack has money in the bank,
And I've often heard him thank
Daddy and his mother dear;
Both have helped him save all year.
He has earned it doing chores,
Running errands to the stores.
Betty saved almost a (1) ******,
She will buy her dog a collar.
Said she: "When we are in need,
Savings are a help, indeed."

A year ago, around this time,
Jackie only had a thin (2) ****,
Betty started with a (3) *****,
It was given her by Jenny.
Jackie bought a five-cent pickle,
Then he only had a (4) ******,
But he very wisely gave
That to sister, just to save.
Mother bought a bank for each,
Saying: "Maybe this will teach
You there's fun in saving, too;
'Tis the wisest thing to do."

Jackie's bank is an iron calf;
And in this, he saved a dollar and a (5) ****.
Mother gave her grateful daughter
An empty piggy bank and (6) *******.
Jackie said, "'Tis fun to earn;
To save, and count and really learn
Money's value, and we're glad,
We've such a wise, dear mother and dad."

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 60).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"How do I get this out"?
"Run over to the house and ask the missus for a cock-screw".

Maurice—Don't you think my moustache is becoming?

Maureen—It may be coming, but it hasn't arrived yet.

* * * *

"It's simply impossible to find an honest maid. The last one I had stole two of my dresses."

"Which were they?"

"The silk ones I smuggled over from Paris."—Das Interessante Blatt, Vienna.

* * * *

Estate Agent: "Marry me, darling! I've got a lovely flat; all modern conveniences, near station, two minutes from shops, cheerful situation, and—"

Modern Miss (derisively): "Stop! You make me go h. and c. all over!"

* * * *

Lawyer—I feel sure I can get you a divorce, madam, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. But do you think your husband will fight the suit?

Woman—Fight? Why, the miserable little shrimp don't even dare to come into a room where I am.

* * * *

There are several magistrates among my friends and they are all without exception extremely early risers in the morning—Weekly paper.

But, of course, there are many people up before magistrates every day.

* * * *

"What letter comes after 'h'," demanded the teacher.

"Please, Miss, I don't know," answered Tommy.

"Well, what have I on each side of my nose," pressed the teacher.

"Looks like powder, Miss" said Tommy.

* * * *

The master, to impress on his pupils the need of thinking before speaking, told them to count 50 before saying anything important, and 100 if it was very important.

A few days later he was speaking with his back to the fire when he noticed several lips moving rapidly. Suddenly the whole class shouted, "Ninety-nine, a hundred, your coat's on fire, sir."

* * * *

The tube train was very crowded, and Jones was pushed against the end of the carriage by a burly individual, who trod on Jones's favourite corn, each time the train rocked. Jones suffered in silence for a while, but at last he could bear it no longer.

"Excuse me, sir," he exclaimed, "I know my feet were made to stand on, but that privilege belongs to me."

The pompous man demanded: "Is this a first-class restaurant?"

"Oh, yes," answered the waiter, "but we don't mind serving anybody."

* * * *

"Jack", pleaded the girl of his heart, "won't you please stop drinking for my sake?"

"What on earth", was the reply, "gave you the idea that I drink for your sake?"

* * * *

A London producer was rehearsing a musical play in which, it appeared, he had little faith. At the end of the final rehearsal he addressed the orchestra:—

"My advice to you, gentlemen, is this: When the curtain comes down on the last act ..... duck!"

* * * *

A man who had engaged a box for a musical comedy was startled to find, on opening the door, that the apartment was already tenanted by a fat person.

"I say," he said loftily, "I think there's some mistake here. This is my box—first tier, you know."

"Well," said the other, with a baleful glare, "I was first 'ere, wasn't I?"

* * * *

Through a typographical slip, a certain newspaper called an old soldier "a bottle-scarred veteran." In its subsequent apology, the paper described him as "battle-scared veteran." Which is on a par with the following correction which appeared in another paper—"In our last issue we stated that John Smith was a defective in the police force. Of course, that was a typographical error. John Smith is really a detective in the police farce."

* * * *

A very stout man mounted the scales and dropped a penny in the slot. After a furious clanking and rattling the pointer finally came to rest not far from the twenty-stone mark.

There was an unseen witness to the ceremony, and as the big man contemplated the result, the voice of a small boy piped from behind him.—

"Say, mister, how many times did it go round?"

* * * *

The superintendent of a certain railway is very officious in insisting that stationmasters send word immediately of all accidents in their neighbourhood.

Recently he received a wire:—"Man fell from platform in front of moving train. Will wire details later."

Five minutes ticked by then came another telegram:—"Everything O.K. Nobody hurt. Engine was going backwards."

* * * *

A woman driver ran into another car and bent a wing. It worried her. So she went to a garage and asked the mechanic: "Can you repair this wing so that my husband won't know it has been bent?"

The mechanic looked at the bent wing and then at the woman.

"I'm afraid not, madam", he said. "But I can fix it up so that in a few days you can ask your husband how he bent it!"

* * * *

A Canadian from the shores of the mighty St. Lawrence had been visiting relatives in Chiswick. Among other wonders of the neighbourhood, they showed him the Thames, hoping to impress him.

"Where shall we go to-day?" inquired his uncle of the Canadian one afternoon, as they prepared to go out for a stroll.

"I know," he answered, brightly. "Let's go round by the brook!"

"So your sister told you I was a musician?"

"Well, she said you blew your own trumpet."

* * * *

"Your grandfather is a witty old man. He seems to be full of originality."

"Yes. We call him epigrampa."

* * * *

Ginsberg was riding in a taxi when the driver suddenly lost control, and the car sped forward at a terrific rate.

"Hey!" yelled Ginsberg in alarm. "What's the matter?"

"I don't know," answered the driver, grimly. "I can't stop her!"

"Well, for heaven's sake," Ginsberg shouted, "can't you at least turn off the meter?"

* * * *

"I want some collars for my husband," said the woman, "but I'm afraid I have forgotten the size."

"Thirteen and a half, ma'am?" suggested the shop assistant.

"That's it. How did you know?"

"Men who let their wives buy their collars for them are always about that size, ma'am," explained the observant salesman.

* * * *

"Well, Bill, how goes things?"

"That's just what I'm trying to find out," said Bill, looking up from his job of cleaning the hen house. "I bought these hens for our Jimmy, I pays for the food for 'em, mother buys the eggs off Jimmy, Jimmy eats 'em, and I'm just wondering whether the darned things pay."

* * * *

There had been too many robberies in the neighbourhood for his liking, and, though no lover of animals, he determined to buy a watch-dog; something really savage, he told his wife, and assured her that he knew the very place to go to. The man he had in mind had specialized in watch-dogs. He had a shop full of them of all sizes.

When he reached the shop he found that the proprietor was not in, but an assistant explained the reason for his absence.

"You see, sir, we had a bit of an upset last night. Burglars got in."

* * * *

"All you can eat for half-a-crown."

The proprietor of a restaurant which makes this offer was congratulating himself on a plan which attracts good custom, when in walked a patron over six feet tall and weighing about 250 lb.

After he had finished, the official count was handed to the proprietor by a grim-fared waiter. It read:—Four fruit cocktails, eight veal cutlets, five portions of potatoes, two portions of beef, six ice creams, two tomato salads, five portions of ham."

As the patron left the proprietor smiled, undaunted.

"Come and have a proper meal some time," he said.

* * * *

A woman's voice was heard from the steps of a crowded car: "Oh, get in, dear; someone will give you a seat."

The next moment two young women entered. The men in the car were on their mettle. They read papers sternly. Those who had no papers closed their eyes and pretended to be asleep. The too-certain women glared down the car in vain. The car went on for half a mile, and then a man alighted.

"There's a seat for one," said the conductor.

"Don't take it, dear," said one of the young women; "some man will want it."

In the moment of defeat she triumphed.

"You have reckoned in the date on my bill"!
"Well—time is money, sir".

A sugar-planter in Hawaii took a friend from the States to the edge of a volcano.

"That crater is 70,004 years old," he explained.

"How do you get the exact age?" asked the newcomer. "I can understand the 70,000, but how do you calculate the four?"

"Well, I've been in the islands for four years, and that crater was 70,000 years old when I arrived."

* * * *

The teacher was testing the results of a lesson on the Commandments. She had explained the seventh as meaning "to be pure in thought and word and deed."

But the children were somehow rather shy of that Commandment. The class vouchsafed no reply when it came up for explanation, until one little girl, who had not attended before, held up her hand and answered, brightly:—

"I know, teacher! My daddy was fined two pounds for doing it to the milk!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

NUMBERED ARROWS: The magic square is made up of the following numbers in the five horizontal rows: First row—3, 20, 7, 24 and 11. Second row—16, 8, 25, 12 and 4. Third row—9, 21, 13, 5 and 17. Fourth row—22, 14, 1, 18 and 10. Fifth row—15, 2, 19, 6 and 23. The numbers in each of the 12 rows, five horizontal, five vertical and two diagonal total 65.

* * * *

Money in Rhymes: The missing words are: 1. Dollar. 2. Dime. 3. Penny. 4. Nickel. 5. Half. 6. Quarter.

* * * *

Double Definitions: The words in the nine horizontal rows are: Whale, Shale, lEver, lIver, huSky, huLky, chaTs, chaOs, steeP, croOk, croAk, walts, waNts, aNgle. Timed, Aimed. The letters in the shaded squares spell WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS.

* * * *

Charade: The words in the order of their use are: Wind, Lass, Wind'lass.

* * * *

Anagrams: The names of the countries are: Peru (pure). Spain (pains). Persia (praise). Tunis (units). China (chain). The proverb is: Go farther and fare worse.

* * * *

Riddles: 1. Both make the butterfly. 2. Because what he catches is net. 3. You, yew and ewe. 4. When he poaches eggs.

* * * *

Hamburger: The weight of five of the ingredients is as follows: Bun, 11½ pounds. Ground steak, 65 pounds. Cheese, 13 pounds. Salt, two pounds. Pepper, one-half pound. In addition eight heads of lettuce, three quarts of sauce and one-half of a gallon of mayonnaise were used.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Revue Review

So a hundred thousand and odd good people of this burgh have patronised the Tropical Express Revue, if we are to believe the advertisements. And there is no reason why we should not. Having myself visited the Capitol more than once, I can testify from personal experience to the immense interest created by the Doorlay Girls among the citizens of Bombay. They flocked in their hundreds night after night, to feast their eyes upon the snappiest show in town: there can be no denying that. The girls were cute and knew their business to their painted finger-tips, the repertoire was something to thrill the most jaded nerves, and the various items were put across with wonderful verve and vivacity. Added to the novelty ,there was an air of delightful informality about it all, which did not fail to rouse even the most phlegmatic among us. No wonder then that the Doorlay girls had almost became the craze of the city for nearly a year now!

* * * *

Low-brow Talk

As the company has already left to explore fresh fields and pastures new, I hope I shall not be accused of trying to give a boost to them. My point in referring to them was to stress the fact that as far as its entertainment is concerned, the public knows what it wants, and will stick to it. This observation no doubt sounds very obviou—and it is so. Nevertheless, I am afraid it will come as a rank heresy to our high-brows, to the aesthetes, and to the superior persons generally. They are never tired of dinning into the public's ears what they think is good for it. They will insist with a pathetic frequency upon the high mission of art. And they are always united in deploring the low tastes of the common herd! Just at present, there is much talk of an artistic renaissance in India and all that, which is certainly very commendable. Recently we in Bombay were visited by the Kathakali dancers from Malabar. Now I have nothing but admiration for the Kathakali—as a highly developed technique of dancing. But surely it was futile and fatuous to expect it to catch the public fancy. It may be an artistic treasure, but its place is emphatically not on the modern popular stage. In its intricate choreography it may be unrivalled, but to the general public it was baffling—and boring! The weird costumes and masks were more calculated to bring giggles, than shouts of glee. I know I am talking like a Philistine and will probably be classified as a low-brow. But with all due deference to the revivalists, and "renascentists" and art critics, for entertaining the tired mind of an evening, I vote with the Vox Populi.

* * * *

Babies For Cows !

Verily we live in a topsy-turvy world. This has become quite a trite remark by now, but every day we come across some fresh proof. Economists, of course, are daily telling us that we live in poverty in the midst of plenty. Nay more: the plenty has often to be deliberately destroyed to maintain the general level of poverty, as the occasional destruction of valuable crops shows. Recently there came from America a very illuminating piece of news, which provides a most ironic commentary on modern times. It is, of course, well-known that there has been a fall in the birth-rate in many countries of the world, which is naturally causing much concern to dictators and midwives. Apostles of the big family and protagonists of birth-control are fighting out the issue everywhere. But in New York, it appears, the battle has been now joined by—of all people, the milk suppliers! The decrease in the number of babies has naturally hit their trade very badly. Within the last five years the quantity of milk consumed in New York has gone down from 40,000 to 25,000 quarts daily. Hence the milk vendors are extremely anxious to boost up the birth rate. "More babies, more milk!" is, of course, a simple enough proposition. In days gone by, cows were kept for the babies; now in this enlightened age the call is for babies to keep the cows going! And thus civilisation progresses!!

* * * *

Type-writer Jubilee

Among the many anniversaries that this year will celebrate, is the one of the type-writer. In fact this is the Diamond Jubilee year of that ubiquitous machine. It is, indeed, difficult to contemplate a time when the typewriter did not exist, and when everything had to be written assiduously by hand. To-day it has become an essential aid to business, and authors and journalists will, of course, be lost without it. There are various eminent authors however, who have always had an aversion to the machine. They thought that it was too mechanical, and that it retarded the flow of their ideas. The late Sir Owen Seaman had an intense dislike for the typewriter, and he never spoiled his copy by putting it on the machine, as he put it. Among others Mark Twain also shunned the contraption, though he had cordially welcomed "this new-fangled writing machine" when it was first put on the market. He soon brought a machine, and enthusiastically, if somewhat laboriously, produced his first master-piece. It was a letter to his brother, in which he expatiated upon the virtues of the type-writer thus: "I believe it will print faster than I can write. One may lean back in his chair and work it. It piles up an awful stack of letters on one page, and doesn't muss things or scatter ink blots around."

* * * *

Darned Thing

This prophecy was, however, soon to be belied. After the first flush of enthusiasm, the new typewriter soon began to get on his nerves. He never could understand the various mysteries of the key-board, and his type-scripts began to come out more as hieroglyphics, than intelligent writings. Every novice knows how the most unexpected effects are produced at the beginning of one's typewriting career. It takes one a lot of patience and practice to master the tangle of the various signs. Mark Twain, soon got annoyed by the various intricacies, and soon found that he had unconsciously started cursing while hammering at the machine. So fearing that the "darned thing" was sapping his morals, he gave it away as a gift to his friend, W. D. Howells, 'who hadn't any morals, any way!'

* * * *

Shorthand Piano

An amusing story is told of the reception awarded to the first type-writer that came to England. The purchaser soon found that it was one thing to buy a machine, another to find a man to work it. It was useless to insert an ad in the 'Situation Vacant' column, 'Wanted a typist' as is so common to-day, for none could have made any heads or tails of what situation, a "typist" connoted. So after much cogitation, the following brilliant draft was produced and duly published: "Wanted, a shorthand writer, who can play the piano"! Needless to add, the first applicant got the job.

H. H. the Aga Khan visited the Fidai Orphanage at Andheri last week. Photo shows the large number of Muslim ladies who were present on the occasion.

Team representing Baroda State at the All-India Olympic Trials held at Lahore recently: Back row (left to right)—S. R. Thorat, D. L. Lokre, Mohanlal Gordhan: Front row—J. R. Rege, M. M. Upadhyaya (in charge of the team) and V. K. Fawar.

Contradiction Of Locarno

(Continued from Page 1).

pean problem above passions pettiness and jealousy. But as regards Russia I oppose any co-operation with a Power aiming at World Bolshevism."

Hitler added: "To-day, we hear of the beginning of the Franco-Soviet pact. I have worked for three years for Franco-German understanding, never doubting that I shall attain something, but all my proposals were rejected. However, the British Government with its sense of realities accepted my proposals for naval limitation agreement, which was the only result of the disarmament efforts.

CONTRADICTION OF LOCARNO

My proposal for an Air Locarno was likewise rejected. Then the Asiatic factor was drawn into the international discussion. It would have been easier for me to incite the German people to revenge than to foster an international understanding. But I did more in the way of psychological preparation than any other statesman. They saw the results at Garmisch Partenkirchen. This willingness to seek a rapprochement was more important than the statesmen's efforts to invent complicated pacts. The Franco-Russian Pact was a contradiction of the spirit of Locarno. It was more serious than the other pacts France has concluded. It remains to be seen whether the Bolshevist world outlook would spread to France and whether Paris would become Moscow.

"HARD & REGRETTABLE"

Hitler complained that his recent interview with the French journalists was delayed in publication until after the Chamber had ratified the Pact, and added he was compelled to face the consequences. These were hard and regrettable. I am not here only to serve a European understanding but to obey the behest of my nation which would endure any hardships rather than renounce its honour and freedom.

Hitler then read a memorandum sent to France containing the seven points already mentioned.

The memorandum also emphasised that the Franco-Soviet Pact was aimed against Germany by which France was compelled to enter into hostilities with Germany, contrary to the principles of the League of Nations. It contends that the Pact violated Locarno and that French understandings with Czechoslovakia and Russia were harmful to peace.

RHINELAND RE-OCCUPIED.

Hitler then announced the reoccupation of the Rhineland which was greeted with cheering for several minutes.

Hitler terminated his speech with an impassioned description of Nazi work during the last three years, the Reichstag applauding wildly. He concluded at 1-25 p.m. (German Time).

General Goering announced the dissolution of the Reichstag on 28th March and new elections on 29th March.

The sitting concluded with shouts of "Sieg" and "Heil" and singing of the "Horstwessel" and "Deutschland ueber Alles."

Britain On Western Air Pact

LONDON, March 7.

It is learned on the eve of Herr Hitler's speech, Britain has expressed to Germany her desire to discuss a Western Air-Pact. Mr. Eden conferred with Franco-Italian Ambassadors and Belgian Charge-de-Affaires this morning after which he went to the Chequers to consult Mr. Baldwin.

No special meeting of the Cabinet will be held, but the Ministers will discuss the Hitler Cabinet meeting as previously arranged on Monday.

on Mr. Eden to deliver the German note. The officials are unwilling to comment on the situation. It is understood the whole situation will be thoroughly reviewed before any comments are expressed.—Reuter's Special.

No Military Consequences?

GENEVA, March 7.

The League circles believe Germany's action will have no military consequences. A pacific settlement is possible at a special meeting of the League.

PURELY A DEMONSTRATION

Berlin.—Germany has assured the Ambassadors that Germany is sending only a few battalions to the Rhineland as a demonstration unostentatiously. She does not intend reoccupation of the Rhineland in force.

Most Serious Challenge To France

Herr Hitler has thrown down the most serious challenge to France since the Great War. Roars of applause shook the Reichstag when the Fuehrer announced German rearmament was not a revival of the European problem, but its solution.

PARIS REACTION.

Paris.—The official reaction was swift. A meeting of the Locarno Powers' representatives, minus Germany was summoned at Quai d'Orsay at 18-00 hours to-day. M. Flandin's80 will reply to Hitler's speech and memorandum denouncing the demilitarized zone clauses of the Locarno Pact in a statement to the press to-night.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

Rome.—Italy is in no way displeased with Hitler's pronouncement and she is particularly satisfied with references to colonies, and Germany's return to the League, which will provide a counter balancing force, as it is generally felt that the League is too much under the domination of Britain and France. It is now revealed Sgr. Mussolini last week, refused the German approach to join the denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

Italian Cabinet And Geneva Appeal

LONDON: March 7.

The Italian Cabinet has accepted the appeal of the Committee of Thirteen.

EARLIER.

PARIS: March 7.

Reichs' President, Herr Hitler, will be announcing to-day that, the German Government is denouncing the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Pact concerning the demilitarisation of the Rhineland Zone, according to a message from Berlin, which adds that he will offer to sign a new and better Locarno.

SYMBOLIC GESTURE

It is reported that Germany is prepared to offer guarantees regarding the Western Frontiers of Germany to France and Belgium. It is not believed that Hitler wishes to issue an ultimatum or "fait accompli", but denunciation is considered to be a symbolic gesture.

Following a hastily convoked conference of German Army Generals, it is understood the German High Command expressed the view that the decision to reoccupy militarily the Rhine would lead to risks, which the German Army was not in a position to assume, but it is stated that Hitler imposed his decision. —Reuter.

ON EVE OF SERIOUS EVENTS

PARIS, March 7.

ous question in all sections of press.

"Only thing certain is that we are on eve of very serious events" says "Le Journal". It fears that Hitler's speech will be followed by entry of troops into Rhineland.

"Le Matin" says:—This year will mean year of remilitarisation, of the left bank of the Rhine.

"Pertinax" in "Echo de Paris" says Germany is denouncing not only the "dictated" Treaty of Versailles but Locarno, which was freely entered into, showing that all promises of Berlin are valueless. The writer adds:—"Diplomatic circles in Berlin believe that the Fuehrer has assured himself that he has nothing to fear from Rome, and any way Italy, by exhausting herself on her African adventure, is scarcely capable of action in Europe.—Reuter.

DOUGLAS MARRIES LADY ASHLEY

PARIS, March 7.

Douglas Fairbanks and Lady Ashley married this morning.—

BEATTY'S CONDITION. REMAINS GRAVE

LONDON, March 7.

A bulletin says: Admiral Beatty passed a fairly good night but his condition remains grave.—Reuter's Special.

Sir N. Cater Holds Informal Investiture

SIBI, March 7.

As the annual Shahi Durbar this year has been cancelled on account of death of His Majesty late King Emperor, the Hon. Sir Norman Cater, A.G.G., Baluchistan, held an informal investiture to-day in the Jirga Hall at 12 noon.

Investiture was delayed by one and half hours on account of rains.—A.P.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have, by a notification, proscribed under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931, the issue of the "Yogi", a Hindi weekly, dated December 27, 1935 and published by Ramji Pandey at the "Yogi"

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HOCKEY NOTES

Chances Of The Lusitanians

(By "SHORT-CORNER.")

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE WIN PAREL LEAGUE

The Parel League has nearly concluded. There are two or three matches left to be played but the first three positions will not be affected by those. The champions are the Bombay Portuguese, who lost only one match and won eleven. The "Times of India" "B" stand second with 10 wins, 1 draw and 1 lost. The Vincent Club and the Parel sporting tie for the third place each losing 2, drawing 1 and winning 10. I don't know who leads on goal average of these two.

On Sunday, the Portuguese Association met the Vincent Club in their final fixture and as much depended upon the result, a large crowd had turned out to witness the match. An extra attraction was an exhibition match between Parel Sporting and Young Sports. The Portuguese beat Vincent Club by two goals to one in an exciting match. The chief incident of the match, was an award of a penalty bully against the winners—the first of its kind in the League—from which the Vincent Club scored their only goal.

The exhibition match earlier in the afternoon was also interesting and the spectators got full value for their money. After an even game the sides shared honours, each side scoring twice.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Parel Sporting Club are to be congratulated on their bold step by organising a Women's Hockey Tournament, entries for which close on the 11th of April. This tournament is the first of its kind in Bombay and I hope it is going to be a success. Much, however, depends upon the number of entries. The ground, I believe, is to be greatly improved shortly.

POOR JUNIORS.

Well, everything possible is being done for the women and also the men but our juniors—the future men—are sorely neglected. Time and again have I spoken in these columns on the need of looking after our youngsters and now that the B. P. H. A. have secured a ground, they could give the matter a thought. They could set aside one of the tournaments in the city or inaugurate a fresh one. As for a suitable trophy I could help the B. P. H. A. in getting one for the winners at least, if not for the runners-up as well.

THE LEWIS CUP.

Last Sunday the draw for the Lewis Cup Tournament was held and a glance at it shows that the tournament has attracted more entries than last year sixteen in all. Conspicuous in the list are Young Sports—last year's champions, the Bombay Telephone Co., the "Times of India," the Parel Sporting Club and then the Lusiadas Sporting Club. The ultimate winners should be from among them. Notable absentees are the G. I. P. Mechanics, the B. E. S. T. Sports Club and Bombay Portuguese.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

There are thirty-three teams, for the tournament so far—more may enter from up-country and the tournament promises to be a success. The important local sides are there. The Customs and the Lusitanians are the best of the local sides and they have been ceded into the tournament proper. Then there are the two railways, the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. The chief Up-country challengers are, so far the Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club, Kirkee United, the Bhopal Wanderers, and the Paraders from Lahore.

THE LUSIS' HOPES.

The Lusitanians, this year, will make a very bold bid to scotch the plans of the Customs by preventing them from winning for the third time in succession. It will not be a surprise if they manage to succeed. Last year the Bombay University split their ranks but this year the University has refrained from entering the tournament. The Lusis will have practically the same side as that which beat the Presidency XI, with exception of, Effie de Souza, Fonseca and Felix Fernandes. They may, however, even succeed in getting Fonseca to play for them and then they may bring down a few up-country players from Igatpuri or Karachi. I wish the Lusis' the best of luck! The absence of the St. Pat's and Manavdar's, those fine exponents of the game will take away a lot of the colour of the tournament but let's hope the Lusis make up for it!

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT.

The absence of five of the star players of the Kirkee Ordance viz. Amor, Tyrell, Philips, Nimal and R. Brewin who are up in Calcutta for the Olympic Trials, resulted in their making an exit from the tournament. The "Times of India" must consider themselves lucky indeed in having to play against a depleted side. The victory of one goal flatters the Times, as even with the split side, Kirkee Ordnance fought hard and it would be a fair index of the game if the result was a draw.

The Customs also felt the need of four of their players and had to fight tooth and nail to beat the Police Club. On Thursday, again they were hard put to it to lower the colours of the Brijraj Young Men. On the run of the play the Customs were rather lucky to win. With their present team, I doubt they could have much say in the final destination of the Cup. Kirkee United, and the Lusitanians seem to be the best of those left but the G. I. P. are still there!

BOMBAY'S VICTORY AT CALCUTTA.

Well, the U. P. have been beaten by Bombay. This victory is a creditable performance on the part of Bombay and now Bombay should easily get into the final. After all, Bombay's Team was the same as that which was beaten by the Goans United—except Johnny Pinto—he must have made a great difference. I expected Mascarenhas and Fonseca to be in the place of R. Brewin and Islam, after their great display in the match which got them their places. I hope they are given their opportunity to show their stuff in Calcutta next time.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE SURPRISE.

The "Times of India" were surprised when they met the Young Sports in the League on Tuesday on the Oval and were beaten by two goals to one. The Young Sports victory is a creditable one, considering the fact they fielded ten men only and of these one a reserve. After the Young Sports took the lead in the second half, the "Times of India" tried hard to come on level terms and in their efforts they used questionable tactics and consequently Wilkens had to leave the field. Wilkens deliberately hit an opponent and he resented the Umpire's warning and criticised him and was rightly ordered off. I wonder what action the B. P. H. A. intend taking in the matter. But they should bear in mind that such treatment of an official must be severely dealt with.

CLASSIFY TOURNAMENT.

A last minute thought has made me think of suggesting a classification of the tournaments in Bombay,—they are far too many. The "Rabbits"—I hate to use the term but I can't think of any other at the moment—should not be allowed to participate in the tournaments like the Aga Khan and Gwalior Cup. After all the inclusion of these weak sides does not affect the tournaments financially—of course, the entry fee does but not to a great extent. If there is a classification, then the duration of the first class tournaments would be short and up-country teams would come down in larger numbers. At present their presence in Bombay is required for about a fortnight if they are to participate in the Aga Khan. I hope my suggestion is given a thought.

SPORTS AT WORLI

Under the auspices of Pathare Kshatriya Baburao Dinaji Mantri Gymnasium of the Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan athletic sports of the students of the Gymnasium will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the compound of Samsthan's estate at Worli.

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PLM/114

Clicquot Wins Aga Khan's Cup In Record Time

Burn Steers Three Winners In Excellent Style

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The steamy weather conditions were responsible for a distinct fall in the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday. Exchanges favoured backers on the whole for several well backed horses were to the fore.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Clicquot won the important Aga Khan Cup race under a big weight and incidentally established another course record. The son of Allenby covered the 10 furlongs in 2 m'n. 4-2|5 secs. and now has the unique distinction of having broken three records over a mile, 9 furlongs and 10 furlongs.

His performance yesterday justified the good opinion I formed of him when he won his first race in the country, and justifies the criticism that he was wrongly classified in the first instance. I wonder what the racing correspondent of our contemporary now has to say in defiance of the Handicapper whom he upheld in his classification of this smasher with an excellent home record.

Burn's Great Day

Burn had a great day in the saddle for he was astride Her Ladyship, winner of the Calcutta Plate for Ind'an breds, induced Ragubheer to score again in the Fermery Plate and recorded an easy win on Bachelor's Bard in the St. Patrick's Handicap.

The Cup race was an exciting affa'r. Hesperitus, making all his own running looked a winner until close home, but Clicquot, always well placed from the barrier rise, wore him down to win by a head. Camp'ng travelled fast over the concluding furlong to secure a placing, but the first market cho'ce—Carioca never looked like materialising showing much improved form. Bachelor's Bard accounted for a big troop in the St. Patrick's Hand'cap. Challenging late Garraveen and Jackmore could make no impression on the winner who was surprisingly neglected with such runners as Crimson Rambler, Ternlet and Irish Broadcast among the runners.

Eaden who had failed twice over 6 and 7 furlongs put his best foot forward and won the Syrian Plate Division I in fine style from Green Lawn—another queer customer and Vershan.

Havana's success in the other division was not popular, for he had failed in similar company a week previously.

Hill Note and Tarick Beg were popular winners during the afternoon.

THE KURLA PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's TARICK BEG 8-9 Karim Sharcef .. 1
Mr. S. S. Chenoy's KASSAB 9-3 Kasim Hassan 2
Mr. A. M. Multani's NEPTUNE 8-4 Murzafa Jamshir 3
Mr. B. G. Mehta's TAJ HILLA 8-4 Rama Vithal 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths. 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 24-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 14; Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places.

Not Run:—Asmat Pasha (8-4).

Favourite:—Tarick Beg (8-9) and Neptune (8-4).

Winner trained by Mahomed Talib.

THE KURLA PLATE
(Division II)

Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY 8-4 cd. 8-6 Munro 1
Mr. N. Mathradas's JANKIZ KHAN 8-9 Northmore 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's STINGAREE 8-10 Vatard 3
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER 8-4 Cook 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, neck.

Time:—1min. 23-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 12; Rs. 11; Rs. 23 and Rs. 12 for places.

Not Run.—Italy (8-4).

Favourite.—Jankiz Khan (8-9.)

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Th'rd, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over.

H. H. the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP, Burns 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REJOICE Wilson 2
Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE Munro 3
Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's SAVOY cd. 7-6 Simmons 4

Won by: 1 length, neck and 1-1|2 lengths.

First Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 for places.

All Ran.

Favourite: Savonnette 9-2.

Time: 1 minute, 15 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE THIRSK PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. F. G. Travers' HILL NOTE 8-2, W. Sibbritt 1
Major D.D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 8-2, Cook 2
Mr. A. Jasdan's EXCELLENCE 7-6, J. O'Neale 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Casanova 7-9 (crd. 7-10), Selby 4

Not run:—Constantine 9-1 and Chapei 7-6.

Won by head, 1 length and 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 28-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE SYRIAN PLATE
(Division II)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Dr. S.K. Pillay's HAVANA 8-0, Brace 1
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A.J. Hoyt's RUSTOM 8-7 (crd. 8-8), C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's SHARA'A AL JAMIL 7-10, Vatard 3
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's LUCKY BOY 8-7, Mendoza .. 4
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum 8-7, Whiteside 5

Not run: Imperial 8-11.

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length and 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 22-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 186 for win; Rs. 46, Rs. 27, Rs. 27 and Rs. 56 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE FERMOY PLATE

Distance—1 Mile

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Th'rd, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-13, Burn 1
Mr. M. Wemyss' WHATANIGHT 7-12, Harding 2
Mrs. J. E. Malone's KILFINANE 8-1, Selby 3
Mrs. A.H.C. Rostron's GRAYFON 9-0, Northmore 4
Mr. Diamond's Young Bachelor 7-7 (crd. 7-8), Cook 5

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length, 1-1|2 length and 1-1|4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 40-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 55 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 24, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP

Distance—1 1|4 Miles

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CLICQUOT 9-4, Cook ... 1
Mr. N.D. Bagree's HESPERITUS 8-0, Britt 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's CAMPING 8-9, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 8-7, Selby 4
Mr. N.D. Bagree's Benevento 8-11, Munro 5

Not run:—Shaphir 9-7, Pomphidor 7-10.

Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 2mins. 4-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 62 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 29, Rs. 22 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-10, Burn 1
Mr. H.M. Dharamsey's GARRAVEEN, 8-0, Davison 2
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A.J. Hoyt's JACKMORE 7-12, J. O'Neale 3
Mr. Eve's CRIMSON RAMBLER 9-0, Brace 4
Mr. Kelso's Fairford 8-10, Whiteside 5

Not run:—Sun Clad 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 120 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 36, Rs. 43 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE SYRIAN PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Gem's BADEN 8-0, S. Black 1
Mr. Esmail Khalil's GREEN LAWN 7-12, J. O'Neale 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 8-12, C. Hoyt 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Queen Singer 7-4, Britt 4

Not run:—No Limit 7-0.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 34 and Rs. 37 for places.

CARNERA WINS ON TECHNICAL K. O.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Carnera won on a technical knock-out against Argentinian, Isadore Gastanga, in the fifth round of a ten-round fight.—Reuter.

TONS

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

How To Uplift Indian Tennis

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

BOMBAY'S DUTY

In my last article on Lawn Tennis I showed how Bombay was falling away in the game in comparison with other parts of India. We may boast of E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva and feel proud of their great achievements. But we must freely admit our Presidency had no share either in their making or their attainments. With the solitary exception of Leela Row, there is not a single player on the stage to-day of whom we can feel justifiably proud as a local production. I have already dealt with the reasons why Bombay no more produces a Fyzee, a Wagle, a Jal Naoroji or a Bhagwat. I do not wish to go over them again but I may repeat that without more and better facilities to our players Bombay can never hope to reach the highest standard.

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS

While I am talking of the highest standard, I am only referring to the Indian standard. Because it is impossible to reach the World standard with the coaching and practice available in this country. To attain the level of a Perry, Crawford, Von Cramm, Allison or a even Menzel. We have to follow the methods obtaining in the leading tennis countries of the World. I have often heard people speaking morosely about India's backwardness in the game, especially when they see our best men going down almost miserably against foreign visitors. They feel awfully pessimistic about India's future.

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES DO

It is, therefore, vitally necessary for us to probe into the causes which have led Europe, America, Australia and even Japan to the front rank of tennis. And then we must consider the feasibility of adopting those methods to gain our ends. But before we do so, it would be worth our while to compare and measure the difference between our front-rankers and some of those who have visited this country during the last five or six years. It may be safely said that barring Henri Cochet who is after all a genius, not a single foreign visitor has exhibited a shot which Indian players cannot produce to-day. Even in Cowet Craft they have nothing much to learn. The only department in which they are bettered is the control over shots.

OPPORTUNITIES LOST

This mastery comes from intense practice under varying conditions. A player in England or on the Continent has the advantage of playing against World's best players frequently. There they get the opportunity of not only cultivating and strengthening their favourite strokes against various types of players but also of studying their weak and strong points. To illustrate my point I would point out the cases of Madan Mohan, E. V. Bobb and Sohan Lal who might have risen to the higher rung of the ladder had they the opportunities given to the European players.

FINAL STAGE OF EDUCATION

Therefore, to attain the top of the World, we have not only to provide for the intensive practice and sound coaching of our players, but also give them the training and experience necessary to conquer the world beaters. In this respect we have to follow in the footsteps of the United States, Australia and Japan. These countries, after giving their best players all the available training in their own countries, sent them out to Europe where they round off their education by playing against the best players as often as possible and under varied conditions.

A NECESSARY CAMPAIGN.

Now the question is how to meet all these demands. It is admitted India has plenty of talent. They yield to none in intelligence, ability, determination and strength. What they lack is in scope and opportunity. Efforts are being made to provide for greater facilities for practice and play. But they are far too insignificant when we compare them with those obtaining in other leading countries. A whirlwind campaign ought to be started covering the whole country for the provision of more courts. Then the A.I.L.T.A. and the provincial associations should see to it that the leading provincial players play between themselves, in the major tournaments preferably, as often as possible.

SOME PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS.

Thanks to the most praiseworthy efforts of Ahad Hussain, the U.P. have brought out a continental coach to help their promising players. All the provincial associations should follow their example, as coaching is a most valuable part of one's training. No country or no player has reached the top without its assistance.

The A.I.L.T.A. have rendered excellent services to Indian Tennis by inviting prominent players of the world to visit this country during the last few years. They have not only given a good fillip to the game but have also helped to improve our players to a certain extent. But I am afraid these visits have their limitations. While they are good for the purposes of exhibition, they are not sufficient for training of our players. Besides, they entail a heavy drain on the financial resources of the country.

THE "SHAMATEURISM".

In order to accrue the largest benefits to our players, we must send them to Europe every year as is being done by the leading countries mentioned above. It is true that we are not going to be on even terms with them in a year or two by doing so. We shall have to do so for a number of years before we can attain our object. A most significant factor we have to contend with in the present day tennis of the world is the "Shamateurism" part of it.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT DIFFERENCE

World Tennis has reached such a height that it needs the constant devotion and worship of its votaries. Few people can afford the time and money which all its demands entail. Players like Tilden, Cochet and Suzanne Lenglen wanted to make it an honourable profession. But the tin-gods who are growing fat with the profits created by them would hear nothing of it. Those players revolted and other leading players are following suit. Amateur tennis is much poorer to-day by their defection. But this distinction has made the position of others who are equally profiting by the game, though in a rather clandestine manner, absolutely ridiculous. The sooner this distinction is done away with, it woud be better for the game and the honesty of the players.

DUTY OF OUR PRINCES

The evil has penetrated into India, though in a mild form, as it is bound to do under present conditions. It is not my purpose to dilate on this aspect of Indian tennis in course of this article. What I want to stress here is that our players need to be supported with financial and other aids as any other player in the world, unless he or she happens to be wealthy enough to bear all its and the life's demands. Surely our princes can do much more than what the merchant princes of Japan have done for their Tennis stars.

HAJ PERFORMED IN PERFECT PEACE

30,000 Pilgrims Attend Ceremony

His Excellency Shaikh Abdulla *Suleman, Finance Minister of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, has sent the following cable to Shaikh Abdulla* Mohamed Fozam:—

Mina Saudi Arabia.
5th, March 1936

"The Haj was performed on Tuesday in perfect peace and health. Thirty thousand pilgrims from abroad attended this year".

HAJ PILGRIMAGE A GREAT SUCCESS

King, Prince And Minister Supervise Arrangements

Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi wires from Arabia under date March 6 as follows:

Pilgrimage ceremonies terminated with complete success. Pilgrims from all over the world performed at Arfat Muzdalfa and Mina rites with peace of mind. Camel, automobile and other transport arrangements were satisfactory. No untoward incident marred the calm atmosphere. No epidemic made its appearance throughout. Police, military, health and water supply arrangements were satisfactory. Ambulance motors and motor cycles patrolled day and night and every assistance was rendered. The King, Prince and Haj Minister, His Excellency Abdulla Sulaiman attended every representation and supervised the arrangements personally. One or two thousand pilgrims including prominent Indians travelled via Baghdad and Basra. They highly praise the motor service and safety of the route. His Majesty the King and Princes granted Id interviews to every pilgrim who called at the Royal camp at Mina.—A.P.

13 ARRESTED AFTER VILLAGE FIGHT

Condition Of Six Injured Men Precarious

POONA, March 7.

Apropos of the news of the *faction fight in Mahad village, it is learnt that 13 people have so far been arrested. Out of 18* persons injured, the condition of one police constable and five others is reported to be precarious.

It is reported that the fight ensued as the result of a quarrel over the rights of making lighting arrangements in connection with the "Holi" festival.—United Press.

PRINCELY TIP FOR WAITER

£1,000 Legacy From Customer

Head waiter at a block of flats in Victoria Street, London S.W., Mr. Charles Earl has received a princely tip, £1,000 and a wireless set, under the will of one of the residents, Mr. Edward Secker.

Mr. Secker, who was a pawnbroker, left £3,420. He had lived in the flats for 23 years.

"The legacy was a surprise to me," Mr. Earl declared. "Until after his death I did not know that Mr. Secker was a pawnbroker."

NAME THE OBJECT

COMPETITION

(Pages 32 and 33)

Closing Date 11th MARCH.

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS UP

Speculative Buying And Renewed Short Covering

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER STRONG

Wheat Quiet But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was quiet at first but prices firmed up towards the close on speculative buying and renewed short covering.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER STRONG.

London gold was steady but silver was strong.

WHEAT QUIET BUT JUTE FIRM.

Wheat ruled quiet. Linseed and rubber were unchanged. Jute was firm.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 7.

Previous closing	10.43
To-day's opening	10.47
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.55
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Previous closing	5.68
To-day's opening	5.67
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.67
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 193-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 7.

Uncertainties with regard to developments in the New Farm Bill and the Smith Bill were further accentuated by disturbing political situation in Europe with the result that activity was very much restricted. Trading in July commenced at 10-47 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. The market was moderately active on some scattered buying and covering but thereafter the enquiry slowed down without further rise. However towards the close considerable speculative buying and renewed covering developed resulting in July sharply advancing and closing at 10.55 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.79/10.78) 10.80/10.80
July (10.48/10.47) 10.47/10.47
October (10.11/10.09) 10.11/10.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.82) 5.87
American May (5.73) 5.77
Egyptian March (8.75) 8.82
Egyptian May (8.55) 8.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Broach Cotton for April May delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 193-8 with New York closing futures 12 points up at 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/4, 48/3 and 47/14. The market continued quiet and featureless with traders little disposed to enter the market aggressively with the result that price movements were restricted and business was small. Prices closed firm at Rs. 49/1, 49/0 and 48/11

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13/3 and 34/12/9. Speculative interest was entirely absent and the market was rather dull with operators watching foreign developments. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/3 and 34/12/9.

Silver prices firmed up at night on war rumours.

Silver ready was quoted at Rs. 49-1 and silver Fagan at Rs. 49-0 and silver Chaitra at Rs. 48.11.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 7.

Previous closing	4.99 1/8
To-day's opening	4.98 3/4
To-day's closing	4.98 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 7.

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.98 13/16
Difference	+.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 7.

Previous closing	74.79
To-day's opening	74.81
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	+.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 1/8 and then eased to 4.98 13/16 on the lack of support.

Franc opened at 74.81 and then improved to 74.88 on some speculative buying.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Mar. 7. Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/16d.	19 5/16d.
Forward	18 15/16d.	19 1/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 7.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 7.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 7.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.73) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.25) 62.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 7.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 71 1/4 and May at 72 5/8. The market was quiet in the absence of any important demand as a result of quieter advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98 5/8. The market showed steadier tendency on some scattered local buying but outside demand was lacking.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 7.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£213 1/2 buyers £214 sellers. Barely steady) closed.

Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £40 3/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 7.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and Speculators bought. Smaller offering. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 buyers) £20 buyers.

Dunlop March (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

Lightning March (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers 7 1/2 paid and buyers.

October December (7 3/4 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 9/16.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Mar. 7.

The market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Wheat May	4 5 6
Wheat September	4 6 0
Linseed May	7 3 9
Linseed September	7 7 3

The tendency was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 7.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 62 3/4) dol 63
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 7/8) dol 35
U S Steel Common (dol 65 7/8) dol 66 7/8
U S Preference (dol 129) dol 129 1/2

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BALUCHISTAN

POONA, March 7.

The western disturbance has caused fairly widespread rain in Baluchistan and a few falls in Sind, while thundershowers are also reported to have occurred locally, in West Central India and East Rajputana. Bhopal reports 1 1/2 inches.

FORECAST.

Rainfall continues in Baluchistan and will extend into North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir. Scattered thundershowers are also likely to occur in the Central parts of the country, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Sind.—A.P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

More Active Week

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The city received news from Germany calmly. Such markets as were open had no time to digest news consequently there was little reaction in prices apart from precautionary marking up of wheat and maize and some nervous selling of francs causing weakness in gold currencies allround until British control intervened and steadied the Paris rate.

The money markot experienced a more active week than some time. Monday's huge turnover of 314 millions sterling was seldom surpassed but this with other large displacements following days virtually unchecked the stream of loans seeking employment.

Wall Street was irregular. The undertone was cheerful.

U. S. SILVER IMPORTS

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, March 7.

American imports of Silver last week are valued at 14,58,000 dollars.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, March 7

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 31,40,538 was exported from Bombay for Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Cathay' which sailed for London on Saturday.

Of this a consignment worth Rs. 10,24,900 was exported to London; another consignment worth Rs. 11,73,325 was for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

Bar gold valued at Rs. 7,00,777 was for London optional, Amsterdam, Paris, New York, The remaining was for Amsterdam, optional London, Paris, New York.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,63,62,18,359.

MISSING OFFICERS' BODIES FOUND

BOMBAY, March 7.

Political Secretary, Jammu wires under date, March 7 as follows: Rescue parties which consisted of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Wazir Hazrat and Tehsildar accompanied by 125 coolies and some volunteers left late in the afternoon. They discovered the bodies of the three missing British army officers at 11.30 last night. Rescue parties are still in the interior of snows.—A.P.

A Glass OF AMSTEL BEER

A DAY KEEPS DOCTORS AT BAY

Wholesome and Nutritious.

Sole Agents:—

THE INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO.,

Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 7

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/14/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/11/6
3 per cent 1941 104/12
6 per cent 1951/54 103/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/6
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 112/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 98/12 and with small business passing at close was at Rs. 98/11/6. The tendency was a little downwards.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 7

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D Mar-Dec. 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 268 5/8
Banks selling T T 266 5/8
Banks buying T T 264 1/8
PARIS—
Banks selling T T 561
Banks buying T T 571
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 88
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London
6th instant 4.99 1/8
Japan/London
7th instant 1/2 1/64
Java/London
7th instant 7.21 1/2
Hongkong/London
7th instant 1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London
7th instant 1/2 13/32
London/Paris
6th instant 74.79
London/Belgium
6th instant 29.25 1/2
London/Switzerland
6th instant 15.11 3/4
London/Berlin
6th instant 12.27 1/2
London/Stockholm
6th instant 19.39 3/8
London/New York
6th instant 4.99 3/16
London/Amsterdam
6th instant 7.26 1/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 5th instant £7-1-1
Gold 6th instant £7-1-0½
Silver London Ready
5th instant 19 1/16
6th instant 19 1/16
Silver London Forward
5th instant 18 15/16
6th instant 18 15/16
Silver New York Ready
5th instant 45
6th instant 45
London discounts 3 mos
5th instant 5/8 p.c.
6th instant 5/8 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos
5th instant 5/8 p.c.
6th instant 5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c
Money:Call 1/4 p.c.
3 Mos 1
6 Mos. 1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, March 7

Yesterday's closing—
March 189.10+30
June 189.70+90
September 189.20+10
To-day's opening—
March 189.10—
June 189.00—70
September 188.60—60

Bombay Stock Exchange

Short Covering Causing Slight Improvement

Steels And Mills Slightly Better While Cements And Powers Unchanged

BOMBAY, March 7.

Opening a little lower, prices on the local Stock Exchange this morning recorded a slight improvement on some short covering especially in Mills and Steels.

Tata Steel Deferreds opening around Rs. 511-4 advanced on short covering operations to Rs. 521-4 and finally finished about the same level, while Ordinarys were at Rs. 144-4.

Mills were also a little better in sympathy and Bombay Dyeings and Central Indias at close were at Rs. 671-4 and Rs. 213-2 respectively.

Cements were less active and while Indians finished unchanged at Rs. 446-4, Shahabads were slightly better at Rs. 450.

Power Group was likewise unchanged to a little better and while Tata Powers were at Rs. 1551-4, Andhras were unchanged at Rs. 1615.

Belapurs and Burmas were neglected and closed about unchanged.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 7.

100 Ahm. Advance 276 4
500 Bombay Cotton 40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing 671 4
250 Bradbury 100 0
100 Century 155 0
100 Central India 213 2
100 Colaba 120 10
100 Coorla 80 0
250 David 60 0
250 Dawn 340 0
1 E.D. Sassoon 0 2 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 7

Century 153 155
Bombay Dyeing 668 67 72 71/4
Kohinoor 183 184 185
Central India 211 10 13
New Great 97 96 99/6
Simplex 58
Swadeshi 142 143 144/6
Bundi 34/4
I Cement 446 45 47 46/14
Punjab 24 34
Shahabad 448 47 50
Andhra 1612 15
Tata Hydro 166 165/15 165/10
Tata Power 1547 48 51
Tram Ord 152
T Steel Defd 515 16 21
T Steel Ord 143/8 144/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 167
Bellapur 161 160 161
B Steam 366 68/2
B Burma 367 66 68 67 68/2

100 Finlay 102 12
100 Gokak 147 8
1000 Hindustan 1,575 0
100 Indore 40 0
100 Khatau 60 0
100 Kohinoor 185 0
250 Laxmi 560 0
100 Madhavji 4 12
250 Madras United 40 0
1000 Morarji 785 0
250 Model 40 4
50 Mysore 91 4
2500 New Great 99 6
100 Oosmanshahi 55 8
100 Phoenix 266 4
25 Sassoon Silk 35 0
1000 Sholapur 2000 0
50 Simplex 58 2
100 Swadeshi 144 6
100 Swan 82 8
25 Tata 8 0
500 Vishnu 1198 12
1000 Western 652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda 103 8
25-50 Central 34 14
500 Imperial 1553 12
125-500 Im. Contry 378 12
50-100 India 129 8
100 Reserve Bank 132 0
5 Union 5 7

CEMENTS.

100 Bundi 34 6
70 Gwalior 117 8
160 Indian 446 14
40 Katni Def. 2105 0
100 Katni Ord. 350 0
75 Okha 260 0
10 Punjab 24 4
100 Shahabad 450 0
70 United 118 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter 11 6
15-75 New India 42 8
200 Oriental 5150 0
10-100 Vulcan 7 1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old 156 4
1000 Andhra Valley 1615 0
10 Ajmer 13 6
50 Bombay Tram 152 8
100 Bombay Suburban 175 0
10 Broach 12 0
100 Karachi 245 0
100 Poona 218 12
100 Surat 185 0
100 Tata Hydro 165 10
1000 Tata Power 1551 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 882 8
100 Amr. Patty 120 0
100 C. Province 98 0
100 Dhond Baramati 100 0
100 Gujarat 78 8
100 Mandra Bhon 98 8
100 Pachora Jamner 96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje 98 8
500 Tapty Valley 787 8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur 29 0
30 Tata Steel Dfd. 521 4
75 Tata Steel Ord. 144 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 190 0
50 Belapur Sugar 161 4
250 Bombay Steam 268 12
125 Bombay Burma 368 2
50 Bom. Burma Cont 121 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol 5 1 0
50 Bombay Telephone 109 8
100 Indian Bleaching 102 8
100 Indian Radio Def. 496 4
100 Ind Radio Ord. 482 8
1000 Port Canning 577 8
15 Scindia 14 10
30 Premier Construction 75 0
25 Tata Oil 14 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1450 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 296 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams 86 0
5 p.c. Central India 527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st 140 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd 145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement 14 9
7 p.c Tata Hydro 150 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1560 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 192 8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 167 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill 13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu 647 8

CONSUMPTION OF RAW SUGAR IN EUROPE

Mr. Licht's Estimate

Sugar: Mr. F. O. Licht estimates the consumption of raw sugar in Europe for the past five months at 2,927,000 tons, compared with 2,694,000 tons during the corresponding period last year.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 7

Following a rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 191 for Broach April May and after initially declining to Rs. 190 1/4, again firmed up on short covering to Rs. 191 1/4. Later Indore buying gave a further push to the market which touching the highest at Rs. 192 finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	191 8 0
Broach J/A.	193 8 0
Oomra March	172 4 0
Oomra May	173 8 0
Bengal March	142 4 0
Bengal May	139 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 6-3-36	6333000	3970000
Receipts Yesterday 6-3-36	9000	7000
Exports to date 6-3-36	4670000	3465000
Stock at Ports 6-3-36	2342000	2509000
Stock Interior Towns 6-3-36	2057000	601000
Stock at Liverpool 6-3-36	747000	859000
Visible Supply 6-3-36	5948000	5809000
Quantity in sight 6-3-36	10860000	6984000
Quantity out of sight 6-3-36	8018000	6493000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	4,371	194,963
Central India	4,296	186,783
Barsi and Nagar	1,677	105,870
Hyderabad-Gaorani	282	23,063
Berar	5,616	299,902
Central Provinces	839	65,017
Total Oomras	17,081	785,598
Dholera	1,161	51,088
N.-W. Provinces	619	59,039
Rajputana	746	47,550
Sind-Punjab	7,261	346,965
Broach	6,281	42,949
Coompta and Dharwar	31	10,827
Westerns-Northerns	295	17,151
Cocoannda	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cumbodia	...	8,145
Persian	...	8
American	...	21,690
Egyptian and African	256	112,279
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	34,334	1,504,390

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,528	258,998
Japan and China	10,454	596,795
Coast Ports	...	14,989
Up-country by Rail	...	110,543
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,002
Total	13,982	1,002,327

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 7

Business on the Bombay Bullion Exchange this morning was rather small and price level was rather unchanged at about the opening levels as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 2 0
Silver Fagan	48 1 0
Silver Chaitra	47 13 0
Gold ready	34 13 6
Gold Fagan	34 13 3
Gold Chaitra	34 12 6

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Mar 7

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4th March	20,789
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,470,056
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,278,944
Increase	191,112

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 7

T T on London—
Yesterday's closing 1-2 13 32
To-day's opening 1-2 13 32
Tone: Quiet but steady.

WATER SCARCITY IN KARACHI

Buyers And Shippers Support Mayor's Proposal

KARACHI, March 7.

The Managing Committee of the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, alarmed at the inadequate supply of drinking water to which the City has been subjected owing to failure of monsoon, has addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy supporting the petition made to him by the Mayor of Karachi for subvention from the Government of India to the Karachi Municipal Corporation for financing the Indus Water Supply Scheme for Karachi.

In the course of the memorial it is stated that the Indus is the only source for perennial supply of water for Karachi, and the only point at issue now is the question of financing this scheme which is calculated to cost about one and a half crore of rupees. The Corporation alone under no circumstances, can bear the entire financial burden, neither it is in a position to do so.

Hence the Committee suggests that Government help should take the form of a grant-in-aid of half the cost of the scheme, and the raising of a loan on behalf of the Corporation.—United Press.

NEW ZEALAND OUT FOR 334 IN TEST

Kerr Scores 134, Hitting 14 Fours

CHRISTCHURCH, March 7.

New Zealand continued their first innings on the second day of the fourth and the last unofficial Test match and were all out for 334 runs,, Kerr completing a fine century. His individual score of 132 was made in 231 minutes and contained fourteen hits to the boundary. Glancing to leg and forceful driving were features of his innings.

Read returned the best analysis for the M.C.C. taking 5 wickets for 72 runs.

In their second innings the M. C. C. had made 142 for two wickets when stumps were drawn.—Reuter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS POUR IN FOR U. S. GOVT.

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Subscriptions totalling 8,459 millions dollars have been received for Government's March financing offer.

1,250 million dollars of Securities and practically all 559 million dollars of notes maturing on April 15 have been converted into new securities.

GANDHIJI STARTS FOR DELHI

Congress President Staying At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, March, 7.

The conference of the workers of the Gandhi Seva Sangh being over at Sadi, Mahatma Gandhi arrived here last night, accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and a contingent of workers.

Mahatmaji left this morning for Delhi by the Grand Trunk Express and Babu Rajendra Prasad is staying here till to-morrow evening when he leaves for Allahabad, reaching there by the Bombay Mail on the night of Monday, not on Sunday as reported previously.—United Press.

Dr. Dhala, the Parsi high priest of Northern India, delivering a lecture in Baroda on "Indo-Iranian League" urged Paris to help other sister communities in achieving communal unity.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO JINNAH

Continued From Page 7)

were the features of H.E. the Governor's speech at the European section dinner to-night.

His Excellency reiterated that the existence of the three great communities in the Punjab made it impossible for any one community to dominate over the others. If stability was to be secured there had to be a large measure of co-operation, and co-operation meant closer contacts, wider sympathies and better understanding. Given normal conditions, therefore, the Governor held to his faith that the new constitution must help in attenuating the causes of communal friction and improving communal relations. But it must be given a fair chance, and, recently, it had been given no chance at all.

Referring to the present hopeful situation, His Excellency said, "I am greatly indebted to the efforts of Mr. Jinnah for this improvement, and I wish to pay an unqualified tribute to the work he has done, and is doing. He (Mr. Jinnah) had succeeded in his first task, namely, bringing Muslim agitation to strictly constitutional and legal lines, and this made it possible for Government to take action for which they had been awaiting an appropriate opportunity.

There remained the second part of his task. It is no secret that, so far his efforts have not been crowned with success, but this does not mean that they have failed. His efforts continue and in several respects they are being carried on in conditions far more favourable than when they began. Government were pledged to assist by every possible means, an understanding honourable to all parties, and the Governor emphasised that this assistance would be given without any reservation as and when opportunities occurred. He never concealed his own belief that the Sikhs had a great opportunity of doing a signal service to the province, which, far from prejudicing their position, would immeasureably raise their prestige, and which would lay the foundations of that practical co-operation among the communities which was essential if the new constitution was to work smoothly.

The Governor appealed to all to do nothing that would impair the chances of an understanding, and particularly to the press asking editors to put the blue pencil through anything which the present sensitive state of feeling was likely to cause offence, and, therefore, almost inevitably lead to retaliation.

GOVERNOR'S FUTURE ROLE.

Referring to the future role of the Governor, His Excellency said he regarded him as a friend and confidante of the Ministers refraining from intervention where the constitution did not allow it and within the constitution doing his utmost in co-operation with the Ministers to avoid by persuasion and foresight the necessity of bringing into operation his special powers, but at the same time not shrinking from their exercise if despite those efforts it was clearly his duty to use them. He conceived that the chief function of the Governor would be to assist towards the smooth working of the machine.

Referring to the European Association, he welcomed the idea of giving greater power to the provincial branches which would assist them to take a livelier part in maters which affected their interests.—A. P.

To agitate and propagate against acceptance of offices by Congressmen under the new Reforms, a meeting of Congressmen was held here and a committee with Mrs. Sarda Mehta as President was formed for the purpose.

It was also resolved to hold an Anti-Office Acceptance Conference in Gujerat.—United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA'S NASIK PROGRAMME

Bombay Press Reports Contradicted

NASIK, March 7.

The Malaviyya Reception Committee in the course of a statement contradict Bombay press reports that Pundit Malaviya has deferred his visit to Nasik.

The Committee state that the Pundit is arriving at Nasik on March 12 and continues his stay till March 21, devoting the whole time for anti-untouchability work.—A. P.

SANATANISTS FOR LEGISLATURES

Shankaracharya's Mission For Benares

BENARES, March 7.

Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Goverdhan mutt arrived here to-day to consult Sanatanists and push the work of Sanatanist Parliamentary Board which was formed recently at the All-India Sanatan Dharma Conference held at Benares under his presidency to fight elections to legislatures.—A. P.

EDITOR FINED FOR DEFAMING ZAMINDAR

Sequel To Story Of Concealing Hindu Woman

KARACHI March 7.

The Editor of the "Sansar Samachar" has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer 4 months' imprisonment under section 500, I.P.C., by the First Class Magistrate, Jacobabad.

The prosecution story was that the accused defamed Wadero Abdul Rehman Sarki, a zamindar, by publishing a story alleging that the complainant had concealed a Hindu woman, an orphan of the Quetta earthquake.—United Press.

CONFERENCE OF MARATHI AUTHORS

Mr. Kelkar On Features Of All-India Script

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March, 7.

The Conference of Marathi authors of repute began to-day amidst large and distinguished gathering. Mr B.K. Bhata, Educational Commissioner referred to the Maharaja's desire of calling such conferences for the encouragement of vernacular literature and requested Naib Dewan Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh to inaugurate the conference.

Col. Shivrajsingh inaugurating the Conference referred to the Maharaja's noble motives in continuing the tradition of holy antiquity, the tradition of calling learned men of different languages for discourses on varied topics. Mr. N.C. Kelkar presided at the conference. M.B. T. Kale referring to the need for reforming the Devanagari script presented the Baroda Script Committee's report.

After a lively discussion Mr. Kelkar summing up described the four esential features of the All-India Script in order of merit, viz, familiarity, economy, systematisation and beauty but put great stress on first two points.

The Conference will last upto March 10 and will discuss the need for All-India Scientific Terminology, canons of literary criticism, closer relations between the kindred languages and academy for Indian languages and literature.

WHAT LEAGUE STANDS FOR

Mr. Pelt Of Information Section Explains

The scope of the League of Nations and its utility from the Indian standpoint was the theme of several speeches at the "At Home" given to Mr. A. Pelt, Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations, by the Journalists' Association of India, at the Cornaglia's on Saturday evening.

Mr. Brelvi in welcoming the guests observed that India did not enthuse over the League and its policy, not because, as Mr. Pelt had said, of ignorance or a misconception concerning its organisation and work. He hoped that Mr. Pelt had realised the considered opinion of non-officials in the country. Britain and France had dominated the League, which had been made safe for Imperialism. Russia had joined it too late, while America had shunned it altogether.

LACK OF INDIA'S VOICE.

India had, however, no voice in it and would have none until she was a free country. As constituted at present, the League would not have the active support of India; it would become popular only when it was the organisation that President Wilson had intended it to be.

Mr. A. Pelt, in his address, stressed the necessity, in the present conditions of the world, for an organisation of the character of the League. If this League fails, another one would be formed. However, the League-idea had come to stay. During the last 15 years the League had been called upon to decide various ups and downs of the world, but he did not want to exaggerate its achievements.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, while recognizing the utility of the League, asked whether it could interfere in the domestic affairs of nations.

Mr. Pelt explained why the League could not, unless a nation had asked for help.

A CONSPIRACY.

Mr. K.M. Munshi pleaded for an international platform for India to express her grievances and fight for the rights of her people. There was, he said, almost a conspiracy to circulate coloured versions of Indians and India through books, films and other means of propaganda.

He asked what the League had done in the matter.

Mr. K. Natarajan opined that the League was doing very good social, sanitary and other non-political work, and after all, these went to make world moral conscience.

Mr. A. Pelt concluding urged Indians to send her own representatives to Geneva.

(A detailed report will appear in our to-morrow's issue).

SECOND SUICIDE ATTEMPT SUCCEEDS

RANCHI, March 6.

An undertrial prisoner while being taken to Ranchi from Lohardaga by train to be tried for alleged offence of having attempted to commit suicide, jumped out of the train and in doing so sustained fatal injuries.

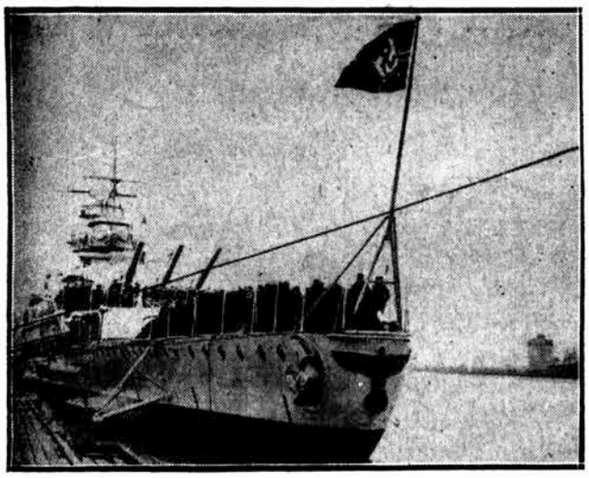
He passed away soon after his admission into the hospital.—United Press.

His Majesty the King returned to London from Glasgow on Friday morning. His train arrived at an early hour, but crowds of city workers were waiting for him and cheered him as he walked from train to the waiting car in which he drove to York House.

FIREWORKS MAKE NIGHT INTO DAY

An impressive scene at Funchal, Madeira, during a firework display.

Climbing the Swiss Alps.



"Admiral Graf Spee," Germany's new "Pocket-Battleship."

Thousands of Motor-Tyres for Italian offensive, at Mossawa.

Waterfalls at Constantine.

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LUCKY NUMBER

ADVERTISEMENT OF
ELECTRICITY FROM THE WIND
WILL APPEAR IN OUR ISSUE OF
NEXT SUNDAY

A WONDERFUL GIPSY KABALA

$7+8+10+8+6=39$

$3+9=12$

$1+2=$ **3**

IT CLEARLY MEANS THAT ONLY 3 DAYS ARE LEFT FROM 8-3-1936 FOR THE CLOSING OF OUR

NAME THE OBJECT COMPETITION

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